

Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B, 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 3

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1945

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

The Dancer



Artist: Sudhir Khastgir

On January 26

India

Renews

Independence

Pledge

—See Page 3

KISMET

Short Story

By

Aamir Ali

It was a glorious sunset that evening. Masses of golden and orange clouds were gathered rank on rank in the western sky, and as the night came on, these resplendent masses grew darker and darker, till they were finally lost in the surrounding blackness of night.

Asa usually had an eye for such sights, and he was wont to say that one such glorious sight was enough to keep him in high spirits for a whole week. But this evening, though he was walking straight into the sunset, he never lifted his eyes to see it. He walked with slow, reluctant steps, with his eyes fixed on the brown dust that covered his feet and chappals as he walked.

For the last few days, Asa had been like that. Always lost in thought, always worrying. For there were only three more months to go for September, and by September Mohan Lal the money lender must be satisfied. Or he might lose his land. And that would mean starvation for him and his family. When Asa had approached Mohan Lal at first, two years ago, he had done it with a foreboding of ill. But there had been no alternative. Asa's first wife had died in child-birth and he had to marry again. Marriage was an expensive business, and the family coffers had been empty.

Asa's father had been alive at that time. He was as loth to get the family into debt as his son, but what else could one do? And so Mohan Lal had been approached. The money-lender, contrary to all Asa's expectations, had seemed to be an extremely pleasant and agreeable man, and had seemed only too happy to be able to oblige. Thumb-prints were taken, of course, but only after the documents had been read aloud to them. Interest was to be paid at only ten per cent. That would amount to Rs. 50 per year. It was the first time that Asa's family had even been in debt. They had been rather proud of their record up till now, standing out as a contrast to most other families in their village of Dharipur.

For the first two years it had not been so difficult to pay the annual interest. In a vague sort of way, Asa had hoped to be able to pay off the debt fairly soon. And yet deep within him, he knew that it was hardly possible, and for the time being, at least, there was no hope of clearing himself. But the third year was unlucky. First, Asa's father had died very suddenly of cholera. A normally strong and healthy man, who was able to work in the fields as long as his son, it had seemed that he would live for another ten or fifteen years at least. But cholera had come to the village of Dharipur, and within a week, Asa's father had succumbed. The funeral expenses were heavy, and that made a large debt in the family budget.

★

Bad luck hardly ever comes singly. That year a cyclone had blown up towards the end of the rainy season, and a large part of Asa's rice crop had been ruined. And now the time was approaching when old Mohan Lal would have to be satisfied. For the past two months Asa had been wondering how he was to pay the money, for he had realised long ago that it was impossible that he would have the money in the normal course of events. Short of a miracle, he did not see how he could meet his obligations. And yet he had carried on with his normal work, because there was nothing else for him to do. He could not work for a miracle, he could only hope for one. And even that hope was a feeble one, one which itself realised that it was vain.

For the last two weeks, Asa had been thinking seriously over his problem. He fully realised the grave consequences that would arise if he failed to produce the money at the proper time. He and his family might be reduced from land owning farmers to mere tenant farmers, or they might even be reduced to the shift of day labour. Asa was determined to do everything in his power to try and prevent such a catastrophe. But what could he do? It was easy to say that something must be done. But it was not so easy to find out exactly what that something was. A vague and indeterminate resolution had slowly been forming in his mind of late, and it grew clearer and clearer everyday. Asa was afraid of this resolution, but it held him with the same dread fascination that holds a small animal to the eyes of a snake.

That evening as he walked home after the day's work, he knew that the matter was beyond his, or anyone else's control. He knew that he would have to do it, simply because it was inevitable. It might be for better or for worse, but now the matter was beyond dispute. And with this conviction there came a strange tranquillity to his troubled mind.

After his dinner of chappatis and

dal, as he was sitting on the hard cow-dung verandah outside his hut he called to his wife, who was busy washing the utensils. "I think I will go to the city", he said. There was no answer but after a few moments, Saku his wife came outside and sat near him. She had seen that there was some problem weighing on her husband's mind for the past few days, and she knew what that problem was. They had never talked about it, but Saku knew what was worrying her husband. Talking about it would not help, they had tacitly agreed. And so Saku was not wholly unprepared for this statement from Asa. For a moment she said nothing. She hated the idea of Asa's going anywhere, and especially to the city. "Where will you stay?" she asked. "I don't know", he replied, "but if I cannot find some place, I can always stay with Panchoo's son, who has been in the city for the last five years."

★

Exactly a week after this, Asa left. Saku's brother was going to stay with her in Asa's absence, and he would also look after his fields. Asa had said, "I will try and come back as soon as possible. I must come back before September. By then I hope I will have earned the required sum of money. If I find that I can earn money fairly easily there I will stay on till I earn enough to pay off the whole debt. It must be fairly easy to earn money in a big city." Saku prepared some food for her husband early in the morning.

Vague expectations of an impending calamity gnaw at Asa's heart, but when the blow descends, with it also descends a strange sort of peace.....

and, with a neat bundle of a few belongings and food Asa set off before daybreak on the eight mile walk to the station.

Asa had never been to the city before. It was not till the evening that he reached there, for the city was a full three-rupee journey from Asa's station.

It was not a very cheerful experience to arrive in a large city in the evening. A stranger was apt to feel lost. The noise, hurry and bustle of the city frightened Asa, and he felt dreadfully lost. For a short recalcitrant moment he wished that he had not come, but soon put that wish aside as traitorous. He had the address of Panchoo's son, but he decided that there would be time enough in the morning to search him out. That night he would remind where he was, and not venture out into this wilderness of motorcars, buses, and noise.

Asa was by no means the only one who intended to sleep on the station. There were several other people who trickled in in ones and twos, and spread out their miserable cotton sheets to form their beds. Asa had chosen a cosy nook for himself, but he was soon turned out from there. A man with a large drooping moustache, accompanied by wife and squalling infant insisted that that was their place. When Asa protested the man got very angry, and the other people around advised Asa to get out of there as that place did belong to the moustached person. This puzzled Asa a bit, for he did not know that parts of a platform could belong to private persons. However, he took up his bundle and went away to another part of the platform. The men around him, seeing that he was new and puzzled, explained to him that that particular place belonged to the man with the moustache because he had slept there for the last fifteen years. The man who told Asa this noticed that Asa was surprised and interested, and he went on to tell him all about the colourful and poverty stricken community that was forced to use these platforms as their homes.

Finding young Panchoo's mohalla was not too easy a matter. Asa walked along the streets asking practically every one he met. Most of

the people did not take any notice, and hurried on. Some who stopped, had never heard of the mohalla before, while a few gave some muddling instructions and hurried on again. It was not till noon, that the mohalla was found, and after much inquiry, he was directed to room No. 35 on the fourth floor. Thither Asa climbed, and in the dark of the landing, he saw a dingy door, that had once been painted in red. He knocked. There was no answer. So he opened the door and went in. He found himself in a small room full of smoke. As his eyes got used to the smoky air, he discerned two women sitting near the window. One had her back to the other, and the second woman was busy picking lice out of other's hair. Two small children were rolling on the ground nearly in a corner of the room, two cooking fires were smouldering. Opposite the window, there was another huge tenement building, and this prevented too much light coming into the room.

★

For a moment the two women stared at him without saying a word, and Asa stood uncomfortably by the door, not knowing what to do. Then one of the women, who had her face towards him, asked "What do you want?" "Is Panchoo here?" asked Asa mildly, feeling himself the fatuousness of the remark, for it was impossible that there could be anyone in that small

satisfied, he asked Asa what he proposed to do. "I must get some work", said Asa. "I need the money to pay Mohan Lal the money lender." "Work is not easy to find", said Panchoo. "There are many other men looking for work also. Where will you stay?" "I hoped I might stay with you till I found work and place of my own", said Asa. Panchoo was silent for a while. "I don't know whether it can be managed," he said slowly. "I do not stay alone. You have seen for yourself that there are several other people staying in the same room. We are eleven of us in that room already, and two of the men are married. However, if you are willing to pay, they might agree to let you stay." As they were walking back to the room, Asa asked, "What work do you think I can get? I am willing to do anything." "Many people say that," said Panchoo, "but still they do not find any work. Outside my factory there are long lines of people waiting everyday, hoping that some worker of the other will be ill, and they will get work for one day at least. If you do not know any other place you had better come and try there."

The prospect did not seem too bright for Asa, and he passed an uncomfortable night. But it was impossible even to think of going back without so much as having earned his fare. The morning light brought more optimism, and this was augmented by the fact that the one man who had objected to his staying in that room seemed to be reconciled to him and had a word of good luck for him before he went off to his work. In the early dawn, Panchoo and Asa set off carrying their bundle of food. Outside the factory where Panchoo worked, there was quite a large crowd gathered. Panchoo told Asa to stand outside with the others, and they would soon be informed how many extra men were wanted that day, and then he went inside.

Asa fell into talk with several other men there, and they were all eager to narrate the tales of their woes. This was not particularly encouraging, but it helped to pass the time. After a couple of hours people began to drift away. There was to be no work for them there that day.

★

For ten days, nothing happened, and Asa had fallen into a stupor of despair. It seemed impossible that anything would ever happen. He did not see how he would get enough money to pay for the room and the food that his companions were providing him. On the eleventh day, he had a stroke of luck. He was called inside the factory and given some work to do. The work was uninteresting and needed constant attention. However, the thrill of pocketing one rupee two annas at the end of it was heavenly. The work lasted for three days, and then—no more.

The days passed slowly, and Asa lived as it were, in a sort of nightmare. Occasionally he managed to get some work, but this was seldom, and as September drew near, he realised that it was as impossible that he should ever procure the money in this city as in the village. But a dull, hopeless despair kept him going. It all seemed so inevitable. Against these circumstances how could he or anyone else possibly do anything? One just had to carry on from day to day, without thinking of the morrow. Such thoughts brought only pain and worry.

It was in the second week of September that the letter arrived. Asa had been expecting it. He did not open it for a long time. He knew what was in it. He knew how it came to be written. He saw Saku waiting patiently for the three months to pass that was to have brought his exile to an end. As the months passed, her expectations of his return grew. Every day she thought that before sunset he might be home again. Or if he did not come in person at least there would be some letter from him. But there had been no letter. Asa did not write, because he did not know what he could write. There was nothing to write about. He was failing her, letting her down, but he could not help it, and writing would certainly not help to mend matters. He knew that as September came round once again, Mohan Lal would have sent his feelers towards her and asked her what she intended to do about the debt. Then Saku must have consulted her brother, and between them they decided to write to him, at the address of Panchoo's son. They must have gone to Thagun, the only man in the village who could write, and asked him to write a letter for them. And he had written it. And the letter had come. Asa opened the letter. It was

(Continued On Page 19)



**FREEDOM ON
THE MARCH!**



On January 26

India Renews Pledge Of Independence

January 26!

A date to remember. A day of destiny. Independence Day!

On this day, in 1930, the nation took the pledge of independence—**COMPLETE** independence! In city and town and village, in Peshawar and Madras, in Karachi and Calcutta, crowds gathered and solemnly resolved to dedicate their lives for the attainment of their country's freedom.

Since then January 26 has become the day for a national festival—more stirring and significant than Holi or Diwali or Eid or Christmas or Pateti—for this is the **FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM!** On this day, year after year, the Indian nation has renewed the pledge of independence—thus re-kindling the fire that burns in every patriot's heart.

The inspiring voices of Nehru and Azad and Patel—that we used to hear on this day—are gagged.

But on Independence Day each of us, in the stillness of one's own heart, must renew his or her pledge.—

to work and fight—if necessary, to die—for national freedom.

to ensure that the independence won by the sacrifice of countless patriots shall mean freedom for ALL—specially the toiling masses, the victims of economic exploitation and social oppression,—and that it shall not be exploited by the selfish and the greedy for their own ends.

to purge our hearts of greed and prejudice and bigotry and hatred for fellow-Indians, and not to let the freedom front be disrupted by cliquishness, communalism or petty exclusiveness.

to work ceaselessly, to unite ALL our people, to allow every section of the population the fullest opportunity to make its own contribution to the common struggle and to share fully in the fruits of freedom when it is achieved.

to integrate the Indian freedom struggle with the freedom struggle of humanity at large, not allowing our vision to become narrow or our patriotism to degenerate into jingoism, and finally

to use only the weapons of non-violence to achieve our goal of freedom.

THE SPELL OF UNIFORM

By K. RAMA RAO

The following is an extract from the judgment of the district and sessions judge of Bareilly (U. P.) which many harassed people will read both with sorrow and with relief:—

"The accused is a young man who had probably fallen under the spell of his uniform, a thing which is by no means uncommon in these days and has so often happened. The mere existence of the uniform, slight as it was in this case, gave him an excessive idea of his own importance and an excessive idea of his rights."

The charge was culpable homicide, not amounting to murder. A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment followed. The offence was that the man in uniform, who was a chowkidar of a military farm, wanted to drive away a villager passing through a pathway through the fields and on hot words following on both sides the villager was struck with a lathi, fell down and died. This "gross and violent abuse of privilege, far exceeding the right of private defence", justified the remark of the judge on the "spell of the uniform." He only put in judicial language what every one who, these days comes across men in khaki combatants or non-combatants, specially during railway travel, has to put up with.

The other day the Commander-in-Chief who believes with Polonius that "apparel oft proclaims the man", issued an instruction to the army that soldiers on travel should keep their uniforms spick and span, no doubt to impress the world. A more urgent instruction should have been that the best thing they could do would be to realise their common humanity with the passengers and occupy much less space than they are entitled to. A King's Counsel once demanded during a criminal trial in a London court that his client be allowed to sit. The judge refused, saying that it would be an affront to the Majesty of the Law that an accused person should sit before the judge who, in his person represented that Majesty. The defence counsel reminded the judge that if he represented the Majesty of the King, he must also represent the Courtesy and the Good Manners of the King.

The King's uniform carries with it both rights and responsibilities.

Why?

Why do we wear a uniform at all? The reasons are various. We look smart, we connote order, we look handsome. If we are soldiers we belong to a community. If we are civilians, we still love to be as near a common sartorial appearance as we can. Have you ever noticed that you can even deceive people this way? You have only to look at a man in khaki and out of khaki and you will find that in khaki he looks much stronger and more robust than he actually is.

There is something more. To quote "The statesman has to exploit it (Awe) because he has to give authority not only to superior persons who naturally inspire it, but to ordinary Yahoos who

thing. In the present war, camouflaging and parachuting having become necessary ruses, the old international law has been violated by the use of uniforms similar to the enemy's. It was not done of old. The regret of some of our Tory friends in England today is that the British soldier, bad as his pay and purse are, is not able to make headway with the subject people of India, because the British War Office cannot give him the lovely, shiny silk-looking khaki which the American soldier wears in India. The plain white of the Royal Navy is a poem on its glorious record. If you are a filer, you have got to be blue, even as it must be so if you are posting an airmail letter. The police frighten the average citizen as much by their dress as by their 'dandas', though I must regretfully admit that the Bombay policeman is the

Clothes make the man.
And the uniform makes man
into a

can be made to produce an illusion of superiority by unusual robes, retinues and escorts, magnificent liveries and uniforms; in short, by making animated idols of them. Uniforms, waistcoats, robes, maces, diadems, retinues, pageants, processions, cannon salutes and codes of etiquette are artificial awe-producers to give authority to persons who are not natural awe-producers."

Khaki Is The Thing!

As time goes on, sanctity attaches to the uniform, as nothing else can. When he was Minister for War, Mr. Winston Churchill, if I remember right, tried to introduce scarlet colour in the British army. But even the mighty Winston darling of the soldiers and the Imperialists, could not face with equanimity the prospect of a mutiny. Khaki was the

worst dressed in the world. The Red Cross is a symbol of human service and even the dive-bombers must beware of these servants of humanity. The padre's habiliments are habitually black, at times to invite mockery. Leslie Stephen, the grand apologist of agnosticism and a literary figure of high note, was at first a clerical. Finding out the Church of England, he gravitated to free thought but as if to spite the brethren of the long robe, he insisted in later life also on wearing the high collar and the long coat, so pronouncedly clerical. The uniform is otherwise useful also. When the railway ticket collector enters your compartment, you can be sure you will be in trouble if you are a ticketless traveller and must jump out in good time if you can. On the east coast of India I recently discovered an old friend in a railway porter wearing a khaki uniform. How did it happen? That section of our railway system has been militarised and that has meant khaki uniforms and army allowances for all railway servants. How did he like it? The man was jumping with joy. You think, he told me, this M. & S. M. Railway would ever

have given me so decent a uniform? He in fact appeared to vote for a Hundred Years War.

Congress Uniform

Symbol of national recognition the clothes that a man wears in particular parts of his dress, are both useful and significant as uniform of the soldier. The Punjabi with his magnificent turban, the Parsi with his black coat and turrel on his head, the Maratha with his Tilak puggree, and the Bengali with neither cap nor turban on his head are easily identifiable national figures. You can at once tell an Iyer or an Iyengar if you happen to see him in Northern India. If he is a small man, he rolls his dhoti round his body and is content with a tattered cap, if he is big, he has always the typical Mad-rasi turban on his head. When Radhakrishnan was going to America on the first of his world conquering tours, he was advised by a western-educated friend never to discard his turban. The world would look at his head-gear as it would listen to his fascinating philosophy. The late Prof. Seshadri happened to be in Paris wearing his spotless white turban. An American who had been in India spotted him from a distance and with that freedom which characterises the Yankee screamed to him: "And so you are a Mad-rasi." A dhoti, a kurta and a white cap are the normal uniform of the Indian National Congress. Without believing a bit in the economics of khaddar, Jawaharlal Nehru wears them, because it is the livery of the Indian National Congress, and the price of Gandhian leadership.

Mussolini organised the first political army in the modern world in the Black Shirts of the Italian Fascist. He himself felt so ashamed of it when he made his first appearance before the King of Italy after the March on Rome that he apologised to the King that he had not come in Court Dress. Hitler has copied, Mussolini in so many things, not the least in respect of the Brown Shirts. In India we have the Red Shirts of the Frontier, the "Frontier Gandhi's" Khudai Khidmat-gars.

Anyway, are uniforms brown, black or red necessary at all? I wonder. A coloured cartoon once appeared in a European paper about the Dictators of the day. I quote the captions:

Mussolini—Black Shirt.
Hitler—Brown Shirt.
Stalin—Steel Shirt.
Gandhi—No Shirt.

For better results ...
For better economy
Use **SIGCOL GLASS**

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour, premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders, DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed etc.) MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis) OBESITY (planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding). ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. **ELECTRO THERAPY** (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation, etc., etc.) with latest, modern, apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC.

Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any week day. (Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.) If you cannot visit us personally, send the full history of your case in detail, if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as extra) by Money Order or Postal Order or by V.P.P. for Rs. 2-10 for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods". Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about hormones, vitamins, rejuvenation, beautifying the bust, contour, female disorders, etc., etc., is described in minutest detail in this handbook. Nothing like it ever published before. ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

"CLINICAL DEPARTMENT"

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (B.C.) opposite Lloyds Bank, 261/263, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Phone No. 24297.

Soviet Drive Into East Prussia

"NO CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT"

Mahatma Wants Keeping Of Register Of Active Workers

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20.

It is learnt from local Congress circles that Gandhiji in a letter to a leading Congress worker says that there is no necessity of enrolling Congress members at present, but a register of active Congressmen should be maintained everywhere.

GIDER EXAMINES P. C. GHOSH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh is leaving Bombay on January 22 for Calcutta accompanied by his sister Mrs. Jamna Ghosh.

He was examined by Dr. Gider who considers a thorough investigation necessary requiring a few weeks' time. As Dr. Ghosh is anxious to get back to Bengal early he intends to have this investigation made at Calcutta. He has accordingly written to Dr. B. C. Roy and hopes to reach Calcutta on January 27. He expects to halt at Sewagram for a couple of days en route.

Dr. Mahmud Addresses

SEVAGRAM, Jan. 19.

Dr. Syed Mahmud had talks with Gandhiji to-day. Dr. Mahmud is much better now, specially the treatment for pyorrhea by Dr. Mushtak Ali of Bangalore has done him much good. Dr. Mahmud addressed the trainees of the Sevagram Seva Shibir on the problem of communal unity.

Travancore Ban On K. T. Bhashyam

BANGALORE, Jan. 20. Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, former President of the Mysore State Congress and President of the Mysore State Labour Federation, has been prohibited from entering into Travancore State to preside over the Meenachil State Congress Conference scheduled to be held at Palai on January 21st, according to a communication sent to him by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Travancore.—A.P.

FOUR DIE OF COLD ON DESERT TRACT

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

Four Brahmins who were coming to Sind from Cutch via the desert tract are reported to have died of cold during the recent cold wave.

Bombay v Punjab—Scores

LAHORE, Jan. 20. Following are to-day's scores in the Baria Trophy match—

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1st innings) M K Mantri b Munawar 22; V M Pandit lbw. b H Raz 20; M R Hege c and b Hafiz 2; R S Modi c Imtiaz b F Mahmud 110; D G Phadkar c Imtiaz b Hafiz 41; Y B Palwankar c T Atal Nafi 26; A Mirchandani b Hafiz 4; D N Gundi c Imtiaz b F Mahmud 2; V S Hazare c Nazir b Hafiz 0; K C Abdulla c Imtiaz b F Mahmud 1; G M Patel not out 0; Extras 9; Total 237.

Fall of Wickets: 1/31; 2/34; 3/60; 4/104; 5/204; 6/211; 7/218; 8/231; 9/236; 10/237.

Bowling Analysis: Munawar 24/4/73; 1; Hafiz 31/12/75/5; Raz 7/3/19/1; Fazal Mahmud 20/3/9/45/3; Balbir 2/0/16/0.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (1st innings) Nazir Mahmud c Y M Patel b D G Phadkar 0; Daljinder Singh batting 24; Imtiaz b D G Phadkar 4; Balbir Chand batting 8; Extras 11; Total (for 2 wickets) 47.

(SEE PAGE 11)

STOP PRESS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE THREE TOWNS MOSCOW, Jan. 20.—Marshal Stalin in an order of the day tonight announced that the Russians have captured Nowitsk and Kosice. They have also captured Presov.

Germans Evacuate Breitenstein

NAZI NEWS AGENCY ADMITS LOSS OF CZECH TOWN OF KOSICE

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The German News Agency military commentator Col. Ernst Von Hammer to-day reported that the German army evacuated Breitenstein in East Prussia.

The same commentator reported that Gen. Rokossovsky's tanks have penetrated East Prussia from the south reaching Gigenburg about six miles south-west of Tannenberg and 85 miles south-east of Danzig.

Reuter adds that Breitenstein, 19 miles north-west of the East Prussian town of Gumbinnen, is on the road to Tilsit and 30 miles inside Germany.

NAZIS ADMIT LOSS OF KOSICE

The German Overseas News Agency to-day reported that Kosice on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border battlefield had been lost after hard fighting.

The German Overseas Military spokesman to-day said that street fighting was going on in Gumbinnen in East Prussia.

Reuter adds, Gumbinnen is twenty miles inside East Prussia, 15 miles east of Insterburg and 35 miles south-east of Tilsit.

Kosice controls the route running northwards through Czechoslovakia to the area where Gen. Petrov is attacking westwards on the Czech-Polish border.

Soviet Threat To Koenigsberg

MOSCOW, Jan. 20. From Reuter's Special Correspondent: Both Koenigsberg and Danzig are now menaced by Soviet pushes in the north with Gen. Charniakovsky's tanks crunching ahead through East Prussia's steel and concrete fortifications and Gen. Rokossovsky's flying columns sweeping the Warsaw-Danzig railway.

In the central sector Gen. Zhukov has assembled a mighty tank Armada, which is now rolling on within 90 miles of Poznan on the trunk highway between the Polish capital and Berlin. The fall of Cracow to Gen. Konev's troops has brought a threat of collapse to the whole German right flank in the south. Gen. Petrov, who is moving on the rail and road centre of Tarnow, is battering the Germans gripped in the salient between Gen. Konev's men and the Carpathian wall.

IN EAST PRUSSIA

Gen. Charniakovsky's tanks and planes are pounding big German forces in East Prussia, which have been thrown into counter-attack.

A 'Red Star' dispatch says the Germans are using 'Tiger' and huge 'Royal Tiger' tanks. The Red Air Force is striking heavily and swiftly. Marshal Rokossovsky is sweeping

NAZIS POISED FOR ATTACK ON STRASBOURG AND ALSACE

LONDON, Jan. 20. From Reuter's military correspondent. The Germans have moved about eight divisions to the south and have now altogether about twelve divisions, including probably two armoured, lined up for attack on Strasbourg and Alsace.

BRITISH DRIVE

With the British in Belgium, Jan. 20. From Reuter's special correspondent: Mosquitos attacked villages of Erkelenz, Birgin, Eissenburg and Orbeck behind the battle area. There was no Luftwaffe intervention.

Piel, just east of Echt, and Isenbruch were captured. An Allied patrol crossed the Maas north-west of Echt into the village of Stevensweert and found it clear of the Germans. The village is now in Allied hands. Allies occupy several German villages.

S.H.A.E.F. Paris Jan. 20. Gen. Eisenhower's communique today said: "In Holland north-west of Nijmegen, the enemy continued his attack on Allied forward positions in the area of Zetten and made a slight local gain. The situation was later restored."

In the Sittard area our forces continue to make progress. Schilberg, south-east of Echt, is in our hands. Over the German border our units have occupied the villages of Schalbruch, Havert, Heide and have made gains beyond Hogen.

South-east of Malmey we are clearing Schopen and have advanced to a point more than two miles south of Onderval. Recht is in our hands and we have pushed on to a point one and a half miles east of the town on the Ligneville St. Vith Road. East of Vielsalm we are clearing the

RUSSIANS ON SILESIAN BORDER

BERLIN, JAN. 20. THE GERMAN OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY TO-DAY STATED: "STRONG SOVIET FORCES ARE NOW ATTACKING IN THE SILESIAN BORDER AREA. ONE SOVIET WEDGE HAS REACHED KEPNO."

THIS REPRESENTS AN ADVANCE OF 25 MILES NORTH-WEST FROM WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE REACHED THE LOWER SILESIAN BORDER AT PRASZKA.

round the southern frontier of East Prussia in what appears to be a giant bid to outflank the whole Province. The Red Army is expected to reach the river Oder before the end of the month. The 'Red Star' said to-day. "Our offensive has only just started. We are moving on Berlin."

Fall Of Tilsit Imminent

The defences of Tilsit are crumbling under Russian fire. The city is all but isolated and its fall is expected soon. Tilsit is 27 miles inside East Prussia on the northern border and 25 miles from the Baltic.

Where Nazis Will Make A Stand

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A German News Agency military correspondent said today: "On the eastern front the zone in which the German High Command hopes to check the Soviet thrust seems to be situated in the west line running through Cracow, Czesochowa, Lodz-Kutno, Pionsk, Mlaw, Krasnokielce, and Ostrolenka. The German armies which were entirely passed by the Soviet advance have either reached or are just about to reach the area where the assault is to be held."

This line roughly approximates to the present front as indicated in the latest Soviet reports as all the places he named with the exception of Ostrolenka and Krasnokielce are in Soviet hands.

Russians Take Three More Towns

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Today's German Communiqué says: In the southern East Prussian border area Russians reached Gigenburg, Neidenburg and Chorzele.

wooded area of Grandvois and have reached a point just south of Poteau on the Vielsalm-St. Vith Road. South of Vielsalm our units are in Bovigny and we have made gains in the area south of the town. Retigny and Brisy, north-east of Houffalize, have been occupied by our armoured units and we have reached high ground half a mile south of Retigny against light resistance.

We have cleared Nocher, south-east of Wilz, Diekirch and Bellendorf on the Sauer River and we have reached points about one mile north of both the towns.

At Hosten the enemy attempted again to break through our Maginot Line positions and again was turned back. Our forces reached Sessenheim in an attack but were unable to hold their gain and retired.

GERMANS GAIN FRESH GROUND

S.H.A.E.F. (PARIS), Jan. 20. From Reuter's Special Correspondent: In northern Alsace new German attacks round Drusenheim, seven miles north of Gambshelm, gained fresh ground and seemed to indicate a possible German intention of flanking the Allied Haguenau Forest positions.

The Germans made three separate attacks with infantry and tanks ferried across the Rhine. Eleven tanks were knocked out with two 'probables'. The push reached the vicinity of Weyersheim before being stopped, representing a penetration of five miles westward, considerably wider.

Bhulabhai Interviews Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy at 12 noon. The talks lasted till the luncheon hour. It is understood the main question discussed was related to the reconstruction of the Central Government with the representatives of the Congress, League and other minorities in the Central Legislatures based on the agreement reached between the Leader of the Congress Party and the Deputy Leader of the League Party.

Mr. Desai is leaving Delhi this evening for Cawnpore where he is expected to defend Sir Padampat Singhania in court.

Mr. Desai is leaving for Cawnpore this evening, thereafter going to Lahore on a professional call and thence to Bombay. He is returning to New Delhi on February 5 next.—United Press.

FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had an interview with the Viceroy to-day. It is understood that the interview lasted an hour during which Mr. Bhulabhai explained his plan for the formation of a composite All-Party Interim Government and elucidated points arising therefrom. A further meeting may take place later this month or during the Assembly session. Mr. Bhulabhai is leaving for Cawnpore this evening.—A. P.

STORY OF LEAGUE-CONGRESS PACT?

Our correspondent adds: "According to the Lahore correspondent of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan have come to the following provisional agreement with the consent of Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah: A new Government to be formed at the Centre, the Congress to nominate 40 per cent. Seats in the new Government, the Muslim League to nominate 40 per cent, and 20 per cent be given to Sikhs and Scheduled Castes."

U.S. MISSION HEAD TO RESIGN

Demand For Removal Of Governor Of Iran National Bank

TEHERAN, Jan. 20. Mr. Arthur Millsap, head of the American Advisory Mission to the Persian Government, has sent a letter to Prime Minister Murtaza Qulikhani Bayat, saying that he will resign and return to the United States unless the Governor of the Iran National Bank is removed from his post by January 23.

The Governor previously refused to admit Mr. Millsap's Finance Inspector to control the bank, saying that such control was contrary to the country's laws. Several United States advisers, belonging to the Millsap Mission are also resigning.—Reuter.

HUNGARY SIGNS ARMISTICE

MOSCOW, Jan. 20. Moscow radio announced tonight that the Provisional Government of Hungary had signed an armistice. The negotiations took place in Moscow between representatives of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States—in the name of the all United Nations at war with Hungary—and a delegation from the Provisional Hungarian Government.

MADRAS, Jan. 20. A conference of all office-bearers of the Hindu Mahasabha Branches in Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnataka and Madras City has been convened for Jan. 31, at Madras.

ing the thin corridor pointing at Strasbourg in this area. Fighting is continuing.—Reuter

Nazis Digging Along West Bank Of Senio

Allied Hq. Mediterranean, Jan. 20. Marshal Kesselrings troops are now digging defences along the west bank of the Senio shrouded by valley mist. Fierce local actions are being fought along the River line as the Germans make sorties against Allied woodland positions.

LATEST COMMERCIAL COTTON (JULY)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Previous Closing	21.50
Today's Opening	21.51
Difference	+02
Today's Closing	21.51
Difference	—08

Stalin's Bid For Final Decision

JANUARY 19.
It is characteristic of the present Russian offensive, which is sweeping towards the west like a prairie fire and which has already singed the frontiers of Silesia, that its opening was originally broadcast from Berlin!

The German News Agency first reported it on the 11th inst., while Stalin's Order of the Day announcing the Red Army's offensive followed two days later. Since then Berlin is consistently and masochistically keeping ahead of Moscow in disseminating the news of German reverses and has so far mentioned nine different offensive, from the Baltic to Budapest! Moscow is content to keep the count at three and Marshal Stalin had the supreme satisfaction of issuing on two consecutive days (Wednesday and Thursday last) three separate Orders of the Day!

An Order of the Day means much more to the Red Army than to any other. In the British Army for example, the Order is usually issued by the commanding general on the eve of an attack. In Russia it is issued after its triumphant conclusion by the head of the government himself. In the former case it is nothing more than a promise and a buck-up; in the latter it means fulfilment and laurels, salvos of victory from Russian batteries which echo the crash of frontline artillery. The very soil of Moscow reverberates in joy to the victories of the Red Army.

Astonishing Victories

And to say the least they are most astonishing victories! Within less than a week the Russians have broken open the entire Vistula line and hurled the defenders back more than a hundred miles. For six months now the Germans have been perfecting their defences and had raised a supposedly impregnable East Wall of steel and concrete. Naturally they were ill at ease over the prolonged stalemate and frequently did some clever kite-flying regarding the probable direction of the expected Russian offensive. Meanwhile the long continued lull seems to have made them somewhat over confident and some at least of the divisions were lately transferred to the West Front in order to enable Marshal Rundstedt to launch his offensive.

If the over-confidence was misplaced, the guess-work has proved all wrong, as the events of the last week have conclusively proved. After the first brief resistance, not only did the front collapse but apparently so did the German army itself! It is running pell-mell before the lava-like rush of the Red Army and will have probably retreated right within the German frontier by the time these lines are in print. A German Radio war reporter, Willy Michels, has already broadcast the news that Russian forces have driven up to the Silesian border. More significant is Michels's report that the task of defending the sacred frontiers of the Reich has devolved upon the much-publicised 'Volksturm' who, he confesses, "have had very rough time". "One could see that physical exertions did not come easily to men over 50 and youths of 16 or 17."

The honour of breaking the lull and delivering the first hammer-blows devolved upon Marshal Ivan Koniev, who struck on the 11th inst. on a forty-mile front be-

tween Sandomierz and Baranov. His First Ukrainian Army group struck headlong through the half-frozen mud of southern Poland, swamped the German defences with artillery fire, took the river Nida in its sweep as if were a ditch captured Kielce, Czeszochowa and Redomsk in a row and was on the seventh day knocking on the gates of Silesia more than a hundred miles away!

Zhukov In Action

This is by any reckoning, a sensational achievement. But it is not even half the story. For on

spokesman frankly admit that Marshal Stalin is out for a big prize—the knock-out blow to the Wehrmacht! The only consolation that the official Nazi organ could give to the German people was that the German Command has to build a new front further in the rear! Rear of what?

Berlin's view of the Russian offensive is supported by Allied commentators and by Moscow itself. The Moscow Radio announced aggressively during the week that the victory march to Berlin was now on; "The Red Army is striding over the last hurdle on its way

of December owing to the German break-through.

Postscript on the miraculous capture of Warsaw: The entry of the (Lublin) Provisional Polish Government into its capital right on the heels of the Red Army! Did the hen come first or the egg?

HOPES OF ACHIEVING AGREEMENT

Poland Holds Out Hand To Russia For Lasting Co-operation

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Polish Prime Minister in Britain, M. Tomasz Arciszewski, revealed in an interview with the London "Evening Standard", to-day, that his Government are preparing a new memorandum on the Soviet-Polish deadlock. This will be sent to the heads of Allied Governments, including Premier Churchill and President Roosevelt in the next few days.

The Prime Minister of Poland, M. Arciszewski, in a broadcast to Poland to-night said he held out his hand to Russia and hoped his sincerity would break-through the suspicions dividing the two nations.

"I hold it out to achieve not a momentary understanding but a lasting agreement, lasting and honest co-operation. I believe in spite of all that has been said and done that such an agreement can be reached."

Geography and history demand it. We do not, we cannot want anything from Russia. Russia needs nothing from us.

A tragic misunderstanding underlies the fact that the best of the Poles, those who fought for the freedom of our country and of the world, the architects of Polish freedom, democracy and social justice are to-day called traitors.

The fact that can never be obliterated or changed is the Polish people's five and half years' struggle for independent existence on the battlefields of Poland, Narvik, Vosges, London, Tobruk, the battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Monte Cassino, Ancona, Falaise and—above all—Warsaw. Can it be imagined that in this great moment of her triumph Russia will brush them aside to support a gang of little men who deny their reality?"

"We hold out our hand and do not believe it will be rejected. All that we claim is the right for our nation to sure independence. This right means that no bayonet, however crowned with glory, shall dictate who is to govern a country. Freedom means not only liberation from the German yoke. It means personal freedom, freedom of speech and thought and freedom of the press, of association and of religion."

It means Government is not imposed by force, but based upon democratic election without external pressure. If these principles are recognised and fulfilled there is no Russian-Polish problem which cannot be amicably solved.—Reuter.

REWARD RS. 5,000

"FORTIS" (Vitamin Tonic) offers a surprising increase in Vitality and Energy within the first 24 hours and makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. If you suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly skin, depression and poor sleep, there is a new hope for you of restoring your youthful vigour and vitality. It has proved to be a BOON to unfortunate millions whom nature has not blessed with charming face, solid flesh, blood and bones. With the use of "FORTIS" you will find a sudden change in your appearance. It improves your looks, increases your height, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It makes appetite so keen that even a weak man can easily digest one pound or more of butter every day. The great Scientists and Experienced Doctors in America have been astonished and amazed to see the results given by "FORTIS." It has made 100 years old men young again. If you are too thin, you will find a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. You will get lovely improvement in features and charms like past young days when your skin was smooth and fresh. Start taking "FORTIS" immediately and live for 100 years young fit, strong and healthy with roses in the face. Reward of Rs. 5,000 will be awarded to any one who proves the inefficacy of this most wonderful medicine. Prize Rs. 5 only (Postage and Packing free). Write your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS while sending the order.

THE WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS
P. O. Box No. 220, LAKHNE.

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

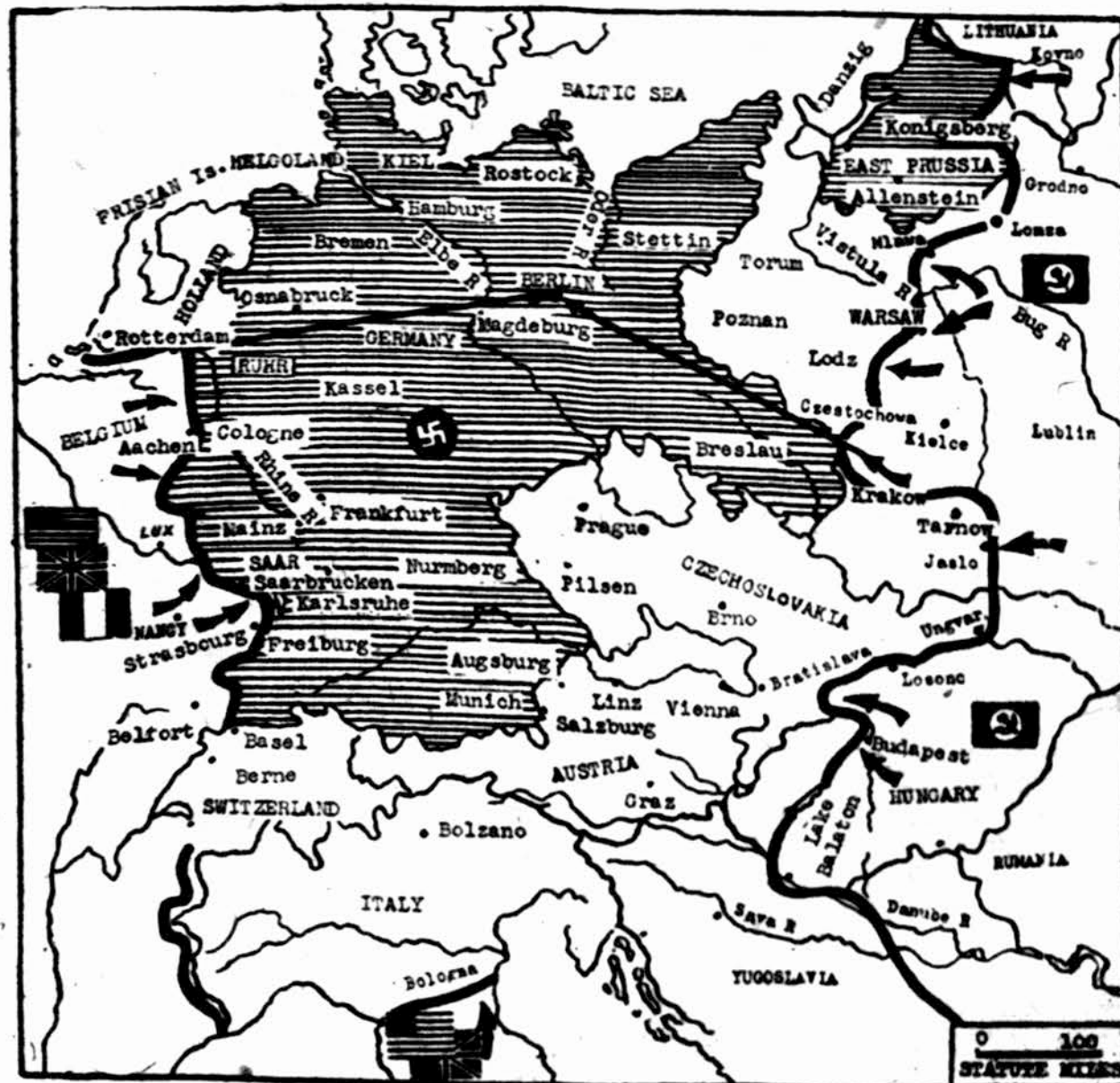
the 14th Marshal Zhukov went into action on two fronts on the western bank of the Vistula south of Warsaw. Within three days he smashed the enemy's powerful and deeply staggered defences, linked the two arms of his pincer and captured Warsaw itself after cutting it off from the West! This was a dramatic and breathtaking achievement indeed, which has thrilled the entire democratic world.

It was perhaps fitting that the honour of liberating the first European capital to fall to Hitler in the present war and a city which has suffered unspeakable brutalities at the hands of the Nazis, should fall to Marshal Zhukov, the defender of Moscow and Stalingrad and the "Lubimets" (Darling) of the Red Army.

to Germany. Nothing will stop the Red Army's sacred urge to enter Berlin. This "sacred urge" is well reflected in the battle order given by the three marshals to their armies: "Overtake and destroy the enemy!"

Eisenhower's Task

The Germans estimate that as many as 150 divisions—which means a million and half men—are now sweeping towards Germany like a flood-tide, with another 70 driving from Hungary into Austria. The Wehrmacht, too, boasts of as many divisions on paper but, apart from the fact that they are far from their full strength, they are strung up on an over-extended front from Ncrway to Italy. There are already



His three-day offensive ended the nightmare which the heroic citizens of Warsaw have passed through for more than five long years.

Entire Front Aflame

Nor is this all. For on the very day that Marshal Zhukov began his drive towards Warsaw, Marshal Rokossovsky also passed to the offensive from his two bridgeheads on the river Narew. Within four days his second White Russian Army group has advanced to within twenty-three miles of the East Prussian frontier on the direct line to Danzig. This means that the entire 250-mile front stretching south-west across Poland from the East Prussian border to Cracow is now aflame. The phenomenal tempo of the all-out drive makes it one of the most crucial battles of the present war.

Indeed, the whole Russo-German front seems to have cracked up opening out fateful prospects before the German High Command. The three Russian Marshals are making mincemeat of the Wehrmacht and the very fact that Berlin is admitting the series of reverses even before Moscow has made the claim is symptomatic of the change that has come over German morale. The Nazi military

reports that German units are being moved eastwards from the Western front. There is also the probability that Hitler will voluntarily evacuate Italy and throw the 25 to 30 divisions under Kesselring into the impending battle of Austria.

It thus becomes more than ever incumbent upon the Allies to exert the maximum pressure on the Western front as also on the Italian, so as to make it impossible for the German High Command to move its forces from these two fronts. It is extremely fortunate that the sting was taken out of Rundstedt's offensive in the Ardennes salient long before the Red Army struck in the east.

Since then General Eisenhower has himself launched a limited offensive of his own, even while the German bulge is being ironed out. General Dempsey's attack along the Dutch-German border is progressing favourably. British tanks are reported to have broken through the German defences in the Roer bridgehead. It is expected that the entire 450-mile western front will become lively again in order to pin down Rundstedt's army, even if Eisenhower is unable to resume his all-out attack on the Siegfried Line, which he had to suspend in the middle

Eydol EYE DROPS
CURES CATARACT

Stockists: **POWELLS LTD.**
Lamington Road, Bombay

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN

Women, get Zara Pills if you want a SURE REMEDY for irregularities. They NEVER FAIL and will do all that is required. Wise women use them. Rs. 5-8 a bottle. Special Rs. 12-8 (for difficult cases). Full particulars free. **BRITISH CHEMICAL WORKS**, P. Box No. 756, Bangalore, Madras.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 8, 2001
Muslim: Safar 6, 1364
Parsi: Amardad 20, 1314
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m. Sunset 7-25 p.m.
High tide: 5-58, 19-06
Low tide: 12-38, 24-48

To-day's Engagements

NATIONAL WAR FRONT, BANDRA: A public meeting in connection with the National Savings Fortnight today in St. Stanislaus High School Hall, Bandra. Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipal Board, will preside. The speakers are Rev. Fr. V. Dyer, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, Mr. Laidin Asl and Mr. Mohamed Taher. Programme includes free cinema show and vocal and instrumental music.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Dreams and Dreamers." Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Kirtan by Hari Bhaktha Parayana Sri Nijampurkar Buva at 5.0 p.m. today (Sunday) the 21st

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at Arya Samaj Kankwad at 7-30 p.m. today when Shri Swamiji Vishudh-dhanandji Maharaj will lecture on Sandhya.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM: Today at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, lecture in English Bhagavat Gita at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) lecture in English on Teachers of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

ALL-INDIA DANCE FESTIVAL: Today 6-30 p.m. Rukmini Devi and her troupe in Bharat Natya Dance Drama "Kuravanji." 9-30 p.m. Balasaraswati in Bharat Natya Solo. At Excelsior.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING: To congratulate Justice H. V. Divatia on his getting a Knighthood, a meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Forbes Gujarati Sabha, 365, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BOMBAY POSTMEN UNION: Mass meeting of the employees of the Postal Department to be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Postmen Union and the Bombay Post Office Lower Grade Staff Union today at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Indian Concert at Victoria Gardens, Byculla-Bombay today from 6-0 to 8-0 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. V. Gangulkar.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE, SANTA CRUZ: Shabani Concert by Nandlal and Party of Benares today at 5 p.m. in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Santa Cruz.

TANKAR MANDAL AND GUJARATI SANSAD: Under the auspices of above mandals Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta will speak on "Plans of Postwar Economic reconstruction" at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar at 9-30 a.m. today.

VILE PARLE KHADI MANDIR: The eleventh annual general meeting of the Mandir will be held at Gandhi Chowk (West) today at 9 a.m. when Sjt. Kashorilal Mashruwala will preside and address the gathering on "New Policy in Khadi."

VILE PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL: The opening ceremony of the new building of the school, conducted by the Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal, will be performed by Sheth Kalyanbhai Chhaganlal Nanavati, today at 10-15 a.m. Shradhanand Road, Vile Parle East.

HARIJAN SEVA SANGH: Mr. Nagin Das T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay, will visit the Harijan Seva Sangh, Matunga Labour Camp, today (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. and will have an informal talk with the workers.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Public meeting in connection with the National Savings Fortnight TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M. at St. Stanislaus' High School Hall, Hill Road, Bandra.

Dr. P. A. Dias will preside and Rev. Frederick Dyer, Mr. Lal Din Asl Nizami and Mr. Mohamed Taher, M.B.E., J.P., will address the meeting.

There will be free cinema show as well as instrumental and vocal music by well-known persons.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Public meeting in connection with the National Savings Fortnight TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M. at the Mysore Chemical and Soap Works, Sion.

Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A., Dharmaprakash B. M. Shreenivasiah and Mr. B. M. Tiliu will address the meeting.

There will be a music programme by Saraswati Rane and Indukumar Parekh.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.



A group of young South Indian girls learning Indian Dancing from Sri Gopalakrishna. Recently they staged Kathak, Kathakali and Manipuri styles, under the auspices of "Sri Shanmugananda Sabha", Matunga.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

BOMBAY-1.
244 m (1331 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Music from Film. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Champsu Sohony. 9-35 Vali Mohammad 9-50 Star. 10-0 B. R. Deodhar. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 S. Qawwal and Party. 11-30 M. Khan (Sitar). 11-45 Gujarati Songs. 12-0 Nisar Hussain (Baroda). 12-45 p.m. News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Inter-Varsity Cricket Final. 5-0 Inter-Varsity Cricket Finals. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 B. R. Deodhar. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 S. Qawwal and Party 7-5 Violin. 7-15 Kannada Songs. 7-30 Champsu Sohony. 7-45 M. Khan (Sitar). 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Popular Songs. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. C. News. 9-45 Chinese Tapestry (E). 10-0 Symphony Concert.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING. Today at 10-30 a.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station. Sermon by Dastur Bode on "To Realize and then to Recognize." At 6-15 p.m. Dastur Bode will expound the theme of "Imperfection is a Self-Imposed Plan."

KHALSA COLLEGE DRAMATIC AND MUSIC CIRCLE: Will give a variety programme consisting of three One Act plays entitled "Fouji-Bibi," "Adhuri-Kahani" and "Man Hunter" along with four classical dances on Oriental style, under the presidency of Mr. Himmat Singh, Prince of Mansda State, (today) at 5-30 p.m. in the Don Bosco School Hall, Opp. Khalsa College, Matunga. Mr. K. C. Dey, late of New Theatres and Mr. Ramchandra Pal, late of Bombay Talkies will entertain with light and classical music.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: Purandara Dasar anniversary at Ram-narayan Rula College, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Vidwan M. R. Gopalacharya will preside. Music by Mrs. Sundaramma Raghavaya.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION: Reception to Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, M.L.A., and Srimati Visalakshi of Madras at Association's premises, Matunga, at 9 a.m. today. The same evening Dr. Agarwal of Delhi will give a talk on "Perfect Vision Without Glasses" at 6 p.m.

KERALA MAHILA SAMAJ: The half yearly general body meeting of the Kerala Mahila Samaj today at 5 p.m. at the Podar College Hall, Matunga.

DR. MOHD. SAJJAD MEHR: Will read a paper on "Effect of Music on Human Maladies" at the monthly meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab (Literary Circle, Bombay) today at 5-30 p.m. at Rahat Basar Manzil, Mahim.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.: Annual general meeting of all the shareholders of the Bombay Schools Committee's Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. today at 1 p.m. (B.T.) in the Hall of the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road. Special general meeting after the above meeting.

TALK ON W.A.C.(I) RECRUITS TRAINING CENTRE: The new calling in life for hundreds of girls now passing through W.A.C.(I) Training Centres in the various Armies and Commands in India will be described in a talk from Bombay today at 5.45 p.m. by Junior Commander Eleanor Gueritz, A.T.S. Second-in-Command and Chief Instructor at the W.A.C.(I) Recruits Training Centre at Ahmednagar.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY: At a meeting of some economists held at Zaver Baug, Kankadewi on Friday a society called "The National Economic Society" was formed with the aim to study the economic problems from the nationalist standpoint and to propagate its views. Messrs S. N. V. Deval and Ramanand Agrawal have been elected Joint Secretaries.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI: Ninth Brabourne Inter-Collegiate Elucation Trophy Competition today at 4-30 p.m.

'NAUJAVAN' RELAYS PENTANGULAR ROAR

'Spirit Of India' Dance To Be Repeated

BY T. V. P.

The phenomenal success of Filmistan's "Chal Chal re Naujavan" once more brings up the old question why of all producer's Shashadhar Mukherji has never known a box-office failure. The issue gains point from the fact that the "Naujavan" is materially different in style from the Mukherji films so far. The answer is to be found in the screenplays of Mukherji films. In other words, the answer is, author-director Gyan Mukherji.

In any catalogue of Indian film directors, Gyan Mukherji's name may either come first or last. It does not matter which. For, what distinguishes him is his method. Of his high ranking in his profession, there is no doubt. He stands in the front line with men like Shantaram—though he is distinctly apart from Shantaram himself. His secret is his profound realisation of the fact that the motion picture is meant for the multitude; that the theatre audience is as important a part of the cinema as the screen or the players.

'Spirit Of India' To Be Repeated

The Bombay public will have an opportunity to witness the "Spirit of India" ballet and other dances which were presented on the opening day of the People's Theatre Conference recently, when the People's Theatre repeats this show on January 25 at 6-30 p.m. at St. Xavier's College Hall, and on Sunday, January 28 at 10 a.m. and on Monday 29th at 9 p.m. at Balaiah Theatre, Grant Road. This is the last opportunity to witness these performances as the IPTA Central Dance Squad is shortly leaving for Calcutta to participate in the Bengal People's Theatre Conference.

'Dev-Kanya' Nearing Completion

Director Dhirubhai Desai has marched to more than half of his destination, in the shooting of "Dev-Kanya", Vishnu's ambitious Costume Picture.

The famous trio—Ullhas, Lila Desai and Lila Chitnis, are for the first teamed in this picture. "Dev-Kanya" is the first Pauranic costume picture of Lila Chitnis.

Scholarly Research For "Veer Kunai"

Producer-director Kishore Sahu is very busy with his entire team with the preliminaries of Ramnik Productions' "Veer Kunai" which will soon be going on to the production floor of Mohan Studios, Andheri.

Murad's New Deal For United Films

Slow but sure seems to be the motto of Producers Murad and Khalil, the guiding spirits of United Films. Ever since they entered the arena of film production, they had formulated a plan of action for United Films which they are putting in to effect slowly.

Their latest enterprise is to have a studio of their own in Bombay. They have completed all the necessary arrangements for building a studio for their own day-to-day work and have ordered the latest equipment from the United States, which is expected to arrive shortly.

Their all-star-cast production "Bhaajan" is making brisk progress and will be ready for release shortly. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Murad has secured the exclusive services of the well-known Poet Arzu for all his future productions.

With 'Vikram' Dancers

Ram Gopal and party gave a recital of Bharat Natya and Kathakali numbers on Friday evening, in a dance invocation in "Alarippu" with Smt. Jankie, Ram Gopal and Smt. Jer Jussawala was a colourful and glamorous spectacle, with beauty of the line and wealth of colour which is missed in stylised solo type.

In Abhinaya solos "Thaye Yashochha" and "Nadanam Adinar", Ram Gopal deftly imported certain brisk and vigorous 'Tandav' movements, interwoven with a wealth and variety of Abhinaya. In the latter item, he picturesquely dramatised the dancing Shiva in a series of sculptural poses and skilfully brought about the atmosphere and setting of the Golden Temple of Thillai.

In his "Tillana", "Nritta" was at its peak, full of broad and sweeping movements, more of leaps, swings and sways, with fleeting foot work and powerful jerks, all in darting speed and high tempo. His "Tandavisation" of some of the stylised Bharat Natya items to suit a male performer who has gate-crashed into what is considered as a woman's domain is an index of the unlimited scope of Bharatha Natya high technique and should be studied in all its implications, as it presumably has the seal of approval of Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, the greatest living exponent of Bharatha Natya.

In Kathakali items, Ramgopal and Smt. Jer Jussawala did the Radha-Krishna duet, breathing of the lyric, romantic and volatile and youthful ecstasy, bringing out the 'Lasya' aspect of Kathakali. Sri Jankie did the ball dance full of graceful and simple movements of the eyes, marking the bounds of the ball. Ramgopal's Garuda Dance was a flight of phantasy more spectacular and flashy than technical. His Sandhya Nritta Murthy is a picturesque portraiture of Sandhya and Shiva alternating between quietish meditation and vibrant 'Tandav', the curtain falling in an atmosphere of supreme serenity and all-quiet meditation.

The night programme started with 'Sahana' musical prelude by Nandlal and party from Benares. Then followed Manipuri demonstration by Bepin Kumar Sinha which indicated the line of demonstration between Tandav and Lasya modes. Sjt. Mihir Roy Chowdhury appeared in Krishna Tandav and 'Rupa Anurag' was demonstrated by Smt. Shevanti. Sjt. Prahlad Narayan Srivatsav and Kumari Manorama respectively contributed 'Kathak' and 'Manipuri' solos. Smt. Malati Pande rendered a good 'Kathak' solo with graceful movements which was appreciated. She was followed by Chaudhaji with a request item.

Saturday's Recitals

Mrinalini Sarabhai gave a recital of Bharat Natya item on Saturday's evening and followed it up by the ballet of Vikramorvasheeyam in Kathakali technique. The ballet lasted nearly an hour and was enjoyed by the audience. The night programme started with Manipuri dances by Brij Basi Sinha and his troupe from Manipur. The high light of one night's programme was Kathak recital by Achhen Maharaj, the veteran exponent of the Kathak style.

TO-DAY'S ITEMS

At 6-30 p.m. "Kuravanche" temple dance by Rukmini Devi and her party.

The second programme is exclusive Bharatnatya Solo recital by Shrimati Bala Saraswati starting at 9-30 p.m.

NEW OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT

We hear from authoritative source that Mr. Govindlal Ganpatram Mahadevia, M.A., LL.B., LL.M., Advocate (O.S.) Master and Assistant Prothonotary, has been appointed Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, in place of Mr. R. B. Billimoria, Barrister-at-Law, who is proceeding on leave from the 24th preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Mahadevia had a brilliant academic career. He was educated at Wilson College, passed his B.A. (Hons.) in 1924, second LL.B. in 1926, M.A. in 1927, and was made Advocate (O.S.) in 1929 and LL.M. in 1930. He joined the High Court service in June 1933 as Associate and worked as Chamber Registrar for 6 years to the entire satisfaction of Chamber Judges and attorneys. He was appointed in November 1940 to the post of Master and Assistant Prothonotary. He is popular in the legal circle on account of his genial temperament, diligent habits and quiet and obliging disposition.

INTER-RELIGIOUS CONVENTION: With regard to the Inter-Religious Convention para that appeared in our Friday's issue to avoid misunderstanding it should be clearly stated that "prominent members" of religious bodies have joined the committee, and not religious bodies.

KILLEARN-THE SPHINX AT BRITISH EMBASSY

Interview With Ambassador

By D. F. KARAKA, "Bombay Chronicle" War Correspondent

CAIRO (By Air Mail), Jan. 4. There is a little place in Scotland. Its name is Killearn. There is a great big man who lives in a house overlooking the Nile, whose name is also Killearn. There is nothing in Egypt comparable to him, and only the Pyramids are a little larger. Ten years ago there came to Egypt a new British Ambassador. It was just one of those diplomatic reshuffles in which the Foreign Office periodically indulged. All the way from China, where he was His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Chiang-Kai-Shek, Lord Killearn, (who was then Sir Miles Lampson) was brought one fine day to represent Britain in Egypt. It was in the reign of the late King Fuad. As Killearn modestly said to me this morning in his ambassadorial room: "My only qualification for coming here was that I had bought a Bombay bowler (sola topee) from Simon Artz on my way out East."

But Killearn had other qualifications of which perhaps the Foreign Office were not aware. He had seen for himself and learnt from the lesson embodied in the one word "Manchuria." With his shrewdness he must have foreseen the dangers of the precedent created, of allowing an aggressor to flout so openly the League Covenant and it is reasonable to presume that he felt more than a little unhappy at the facade of League inefficiency. Britain may not have been able to do anything positive in the shape of stopping the aggression, but it had at the same time failed to condemn it. With such an immediate background in international politics, Killearn came to Egypt to handle the affairs of Britain in a country where national consciousness was beginning to take final shape and where a ticklish political situation was about to arise.

Britain's Need Of Egypt

Egypt was important to Britain. It was the half-way house to the Empire in the East. It was the gateway to India and Australia. It contained the Suez Canal, the main artery of communications. It was near oil, so vital

to Britain. It produced raw materials in an abundance and cotton sprouted on the banks of the Nile in as plentiful a quantity as only weeds grow in an abandoned backgarden. It was, therefore, essential to hold Egypt; but the conscience of Britain and growing progressive world opinion would not allow it to be held at the point of the sword. The British troops which had been in Egypt since 1882 could scarcely continue to exist by reason of the original occupation. It was Killearn's job to keep Egypt lined up with Britain as a free country, whose independence Britain accepted and guaranteed and which in turn would regularize the presence of British troops, so essential to Britain's security in the Middle East.

When, therefore, the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed in 1936, Killearn had made a landmark in the history of the British Empire and at the same time given to the people of Egypt a new birth: for their independence was now an accomplished, accepted fact. Nothing could have been better timed for the Middle East was soon confronted with the situation that arose out of the encroachments of Italy in Eritrea and of Nazi Germany in Central Europe. The Fascist doctrine was in danger of spreading and Egypt was a junction on the line from Berlin to Baghdad.

In Egypt, likewise, had come a desire to unite. The various political parties presented a united front, which Britain could no longer ignore. Killearn was the first to realize that both statesmanship and diplomacy demanded quick action and quick decision. In what followed it is reasonable to presume that the Foreign Office was wisely guided by the Man-on-the-Spot, and to that extent, the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty should be regarded as Killearn's child.

So, as I saw Killearn in his Embassy house, I was conscious of being in the presence of a man who had accomplished something, whether it was for Britain or for Egypt. He seemed different from the type of British statesman or representative who vacillates. Unafraid of making a mistake, Killearn believes in taking a decision. His mental stature is in keeping with the physical. When I entered the room I couldn't see him, even as one cannot see an object when too close to it. But he was there and though he filled the room with his presence, he was gracious enough to leave room for others. As the door had opened, I saw facing me an empty chair at the desk at which he worked. Killearn came upon me from the side. It was so like his diplomacy—the attitude he had adopted in Egypt. He wanted to see first before he allowed himself to be seen. When I heard his full-throated voice and turned to offer my hand, all I saw before my eyes was about the third button of his gaberdeen coat. Then I looked up and found he was really there, standing like the Sphinx, towering above the ordinary man. One had to look up at him, even as one did for the portraits which hung in the room—the Ambassadors of Britain, a long line which had been enriched by Killearn.

The name "Killearn" had some significance for him. It was the little place in Scotland where he was born, bred and nurtured. He had an affection for it, and, as he said: "I wanted to perpetuate the name." In his answer was to be found his self-assurance. Unconsciously he had revealed his faith in himself, his ability to perpetuate a name. There was no false modesty about the man. He knew his influence in Egypt and was ready to use it, but only if and when it was necessary. He also knew the influence he wielded in the Foreign po-

licy of Britain with regard to the Middle East. He had guided Whitehall too often correctly for anyone to risk departing from his advice.

Human Stories

There are many stories about Killearn which are not permissible to be told now. They are little stories, but when the history of war will be written, they will find a place in it. They are, nevertheless, human stories. They tell of the early days of the war, when Killearn had realized that the function of the diplomat in wartime was to provide the fighting forces with a secure base from which to operate—a base which was secure both materially and morally. Killearn went on a number of occasions to get that security assured. What he did in the getting of it is typical of the man. The exit of Germans, Italians and other "war-undesirables" from Egypt by decree of King Farouk was largely a result of Killearn's foresight. This way was nipped in the bud any opportunities the enemy might have had of establishing a fifth column in this country.

But while Killearn acts firmly when necessary, he is generous to the broad aspirations of the Egyptian people. He realizes perhaps better than some other British statesmen that the (Killearn) the status of Egypt is a fact and that it is dangerous to ignore it or pretend that it does not exist. He is big enough to be aware of the realities of the situation and to be aware also of that something intangible—that non-vocal, evolutionary process along democratic lines which is the essence of Egypt today. Killearn's realism is in marked contrast with those who have a tendency to say that Egypt is not ripe for self-government or that it is backward in political thought. The fact that matters and which stands out a mile is that Egypt already HAS self-government.

It was refreshing to talk to the Sphinx at the Embassy for well over an hour. It was a rich experience and one understood why Egypt had stood so well behind Britain when the enemy had reached El Alamein and was knocking at the gates of Alexandria. Killearn had stood like a rock behind it.

DIVISION OF INDIA INTO THREE MUSLIM AND STATES

Munshi's Compromise Formula In Reply To Sapru Questionnaire

BOMBAY, Jan. 17. "I realise that the solution of the Indian deadlock is in practice a difficult matter. The Muslim League will not come into any scheme of compromise. The Congress will find it well-nigh impossible to jettison its old association. Britain will not abandon her old policies easily. The Sapru Committee may not gather the strength to found a Centre Party; or the Congress or Britain might destroy the attempt, as they easily can. The deadlock will then continue. Then perhaps another war or more effective mass movements will secure different results."

Thus concludes Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister of Bombay, in his memorandum to the Sapru Committee on a compromise formula which he explains elaborately therein after a survey of the general political situation in the country, and the different solutions offered to end the deadlock.

Mr. Munshi says: "Any solution of the present deadlock has to be essentially a compromise between the fundamental factors of the situation. These fundamental factors are Britain's suspicions about Congress intentions and fears about her own future in the post-war world, Muslim aspirations for an autonomy free from Hindu domination, Congress insistence on an independent nation-State and the Princes' ambitions for their dynastic perpetuation and quasi-sovereignty."

THREE ZONES

"Such a solution," according to Mr. Munshi, "has to proceed from the Constitution Act of 1935 which has given the country institutional integrity. At the same time India has to be divided into three zones—Hindu, Muslim and the zone of Indian States—with a recognised place for each in the constitution. The Federal Centre will have jurisdiction in both concurrent and federal subjects

as regards the Hindu zone, but only in federal subjects as regards the State zone and in the Muslim zone also if the Muslim Provinces so desire. In the Legislature, which will continue to be formed as in the Act of 1935, the Assembly will represent the Union of India, and the Council of State its three zones with equal representation for each. Till the States decide to accede, the Hindu and Muslim zones can constitute the Council.

"This constitutional compromise will thus reflect the three group sentiments which dominate Hindus, Muslims and the Princes. The national bond which will keep them together will be represented by the Assembly and the Ministry responsible to it. The Britain Indian Muslim zone and the Princes zone will have as great a measure of autonomy as is consistent with the Federal Centre. The fears of the Muslim League and the Princes that their autonomy will be interfered with by the Centre can be removed, if, like the Senate of the U.S.A. the Upper House (Council of State) is vested with legislative and executive authority in certain federal matters of vital importance.

IMPLEMENTING CRIPPS OFFER

"In order to inaugurate such a compromise formula Britain must implement its promise made in the Cripps Offer by a formal declaration in the Parliament that H. M.'s Government intends bringing into existence a Union of India which will constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every aspect of domestic or external affairs. She must create a healthy atmosphere in the country by a general release of all political prisoners and detenus not implicated in pro-Axis activity. She must restore the normal constitutions in Section 93 provinces, and reconstitute the Executive Council so as to include therein a majority of members pledged to carry out the compromise formula. She must set up a representative committee to suggest modifications in the Act of 1935 which would carry out the declaration aforesaid and such other modifications as may be necessary to carry out the compromise formula; and decide to bring in the Federal Part of the Act as soon as all the provincial legislatures begin to function.

"For the purpose of the division of the country into zones, the contiguous areas in the Punjab and Bengal which have an absolute majority of Muslims should be formed into separate provinces according to the division envisaged in the Rajaji formula. But differing from it, it is

ZONES: HINDU,

proposed that the areas of the Punjab and Bengal in which Muslims are not in an absolute majority should be formed into separate provinces unless the non-Muslims in such districts decide in a suitable manner to be included in the Muslim zone.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS

"On the Federal Part of the 1935 Act being introduced, the provinces of the Muslim zone by a majority vote in their respective Legislatures shall be free to decide by an absolute majority that the provisions of the Act which give the Central Legislature power to make laws in respect of the subjects in the Concurrent Legislative List of Schedule VII of the Act shall not apply to them. On such decisions suitable changes shall be made in the Act modifying the said provisions accordingly.

"The Council of State, with 45 members 15 from each zone, shall be elected by the members of the provincial legislatures in each Hindu and Muslim zone and elected or nominated by the State according to the Federation. It will have the power by a 2/3 vote of appointing Supreme Court Judges, Ambassadors, etc., alter boundaries of States and Provinces, making changes in the Constitution Act, altering the fundamental rights of citizens, introducing or amending financial bills, vetoing communal legislation by an absolute majority.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"Ten years after this compromise formula is incorporated in the Act and is brought into operation the constitutional problem shall be reviewed by Constituent Assembly of 55 members elected by the Assembly and the members of the Senate sitting as a single house.

"During the transition period, of say six months, from the time the changes suggested are brought into operation under the amended Act, all parties must pledge themselves actively to support the war effort. The Congress should support the formula by forming a Parliamentary Party of its own to work it or supporting other parties who desire to work it out. At least it should desist from opposing other parties by civil disobedience or otherwise. The Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League should give similar support or adopt an attitude of acquiescence.

"The Sapru Committee must immediately convene a convention which will focus all opinions in the country and become an instrument for securing the support of all parties to the Compromise Formula. With the aid of the Convention it should convert itself into a centre party which will draw men anxious for the solution during the transition period from all parties and which will secure the support or acquiescence of other parties and interests. If, however, the convention is not supported by any one of the parties or interests concerned, the centre party should still continue to work for the formula by inviting the support of such of them as are willing to do so. If the Con-

SAPRU SEES KHAKSAR CHIEF

Meetings With Hindu, Sikh And Scheduled Castes Leaders

LAHORE, Jan. 20: The Conciliation Committee members spent another busy day today meeting Hindu, Sikh and Scheduled Castes leaders of the Punjab.

In the evening Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Chairman of the Committee, accompanied by Sardar Harnam Singh, member of the Committee, drove to Ichhra to meet Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, with whom he had a discussion on the points raised in the Conciliation Committee questionnaire.

He also met Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, member of the Council of State and President of the Punjab Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha.

Sir Tej in an interview said: "The Sikh and Hindu leaders have promised to send detailed memoranda to the Conciliation Committee."

Tomorrow the Committee are meeting a number of independent and Nationalist Muslims.

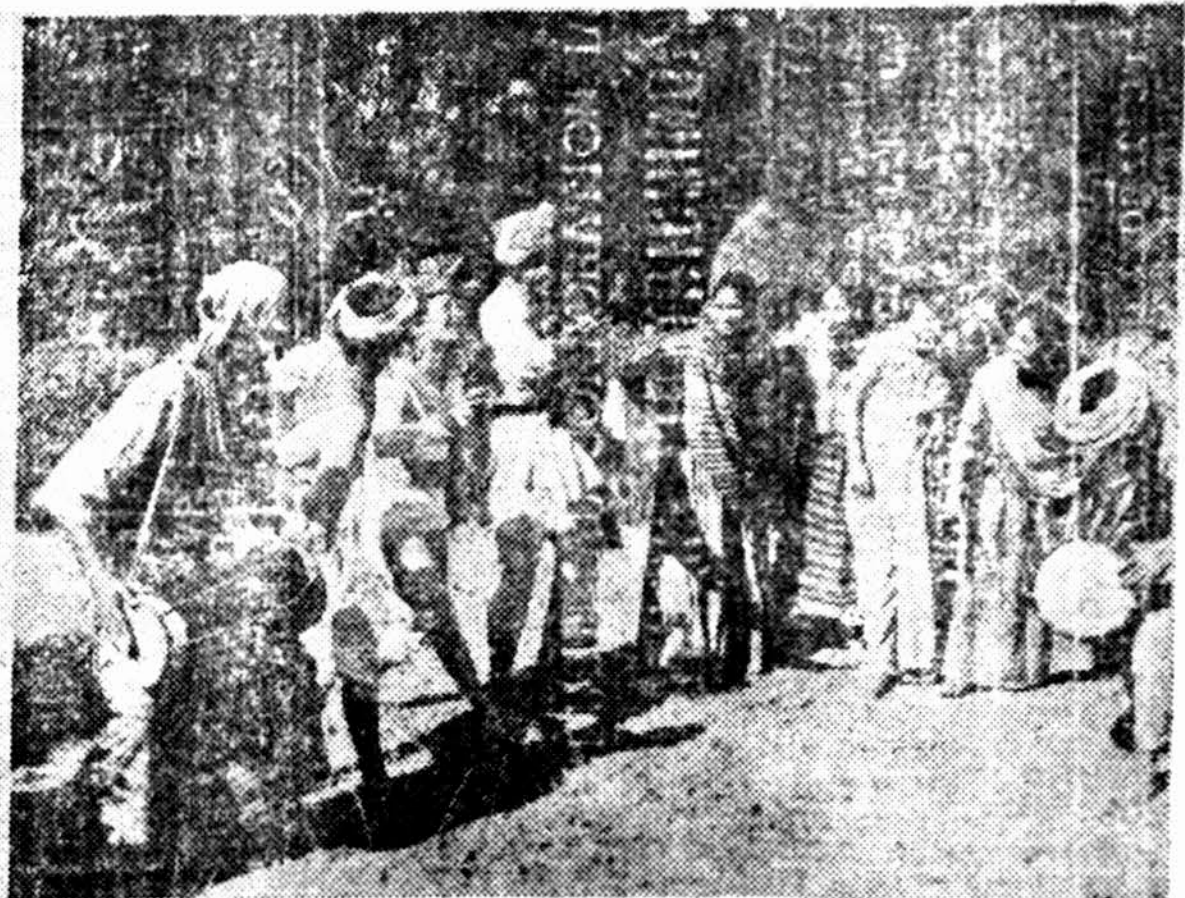
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, is leaving Lahore tomorrow evening, and will reach Allahabad on the morning of January 23. On the way he is breaking journey at Lucknow for a few hours.

gress does not support the compromise formula or form a parliamentary party, no result whatever could be achieved unless the Sapru Committee or the Convention or the centre party drops the role of a group of men with high prestige and becomes the nucleus of a dynamic political party with country-wide influence and organisation."—United Press



So this new young man's...
"Well, if he isn't out of house a lot earlier, to-night, I give him something to write about."

WHY SUFFER? PLEASE TAKE DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIABETES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC., ETC., ACT LIKE MAGIC IN 12 HOURS. Purify Blood, Increase Memory, Strengthen Brain Power, Nerve Power and Organic Power most wonderfully. Made from Harmless Vegetable Extracts only. Free from Injurious Drugs.
Price Rs. 3 per Phial of 30 Pills.
MADHAV AGENCY, Girgaon Road BOMBAY 4
S. PAUL & CO., (Dept. B. C.)
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.



Two scenes from People's Theatre's ballet "SPIRIT OF INDIA" which, along with other dance items, will be staged at St. Xavier's College Hall on Jan. 25 at 6-30 P. M., and at Baliwala Theatre on Jan. 28 (10 A. M.) and Jan. 29 (9 P. M.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATION WITH KING'S PICTURE

M.P. On What Would Satisfy Indian Villager

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Royal Proclamation setting out the substance of the 1942 proposals was suggested by Wing-Commander H. Grant-Ferris, M.P., speaking in London on Friday on future prospects in India. Wing-Commander Grant-Ferris urged that Indians, particularly in villages, attached great importance to a Royal Proclamation and if it was posted up under a picture of the King, they would attach more importance to it than to a statement from the Secretary of State for India.

"We made certain promises," he said, "and we have got to stick to them, otherwise our name and status in the world will deteriorate as never before. We should come out of this problem with clean hands and our intention to fulfil our promises should be made known in terms of the utmost clearness. After this war we shall have to say to Indians that no more political wrangling in India will be tolerated for a given period, of perhaps 15 years. Then we could turn our minds to other problems in India"—Reuter.

Stettinius To Attend "Big Three" Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Mr. Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, stated at his press conference today that he will attend a meeting of the "Big Three" with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Stettinius said it had not been decided whether General de Gaulle would also attend the "Big Three" session. For that reason, he said, in reply to a question he could not comment on the possibility that France might be included.—Reuter.

Mookerji And Sapru Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.—The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, it is learnt, has decided to organise offices of the Mahasabha at London and New York and in order to enlighten public opinion in England, U.S.A., China and Russia to send a mission to these countries. The President has been authorised to select the personnel of the mission.

The "United Press" learns that the Committee has decided to ask Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji to withdraw his name from the Conciliation Committee.—United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Surgeon and specialist on tuberculosis Sir Henry Gauvain has died after a short illness at the age of 66.



Ostler: "Wot's wrong with the horse sir?"
Actor: "Everything, laddie. It bites at one end, kicks at the other, and is too slippery in the middle."

BOMBAY RACES

Ferial Narrowly Defeats Odds On In Indian Oaks

CHIEF RULER WINS ARAB CHAMPION CUP

By OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

Disaster was in store for punters at Mahalaxmi, when the First Big Meeting was run off. Favourites greatly disappointed and the sensational failure of Wavell in the Arab Champion Cup, when backed down to one for five, gave his armies of supporters the biggest shock of the day. The heavily supported Odds On also carried away big packets when getting beaten narrowly by Ferial in the day's attraction, the Indian Oaks. Fair Path, Alijah, Dancing Lily and Lord Mayor also let down huge followings.

In the Indian Oaks, the five to four on favourite, Odds On, pretended to have the race won when half a furlong was left to traverse but in the final stretch, Ferial who was lying behind her, put a tremendous run and wore her down with her small neck in front when passing the post.

Horsemanship counted for the failure of Wavell in the Arab Champion Cup. Raffaele who was entrusted the mount, gave feeble assistance to the defeated champion.

Luck smiled on trainer Higgins. He pulled out a rich treble and this caused nervousness in the Book-makers' rings but it was short lived. At the end, most of them worked on the better side. The failure of the Odds On favourites in the classics and a couple of heavily supported candidates easily solved their problem and at the end, most of them were greatly benefited.

The convincing wins of Han and Fortunate Lad in their respective events created stir. The two candidates in their past attempts, when greatly considered, ran down like donkeys. Explanations should be demanded of their erratic performances.

Another Devil scored in the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate. The greatly supported Dancing Lily missed a bad fourth while none from the Maharaja of Gwalior's trio figured in the frame. There was a considerable following for the bracket.

Jockey Burn was in great form. He rode four winners.

The following are the results:—

THE DADAR PLATE, Division IV.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-4 Burn 1
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's DEVAYANI 8-4 Jones 2
Maj. A Svamvur's JUST SO 8-4 Rook 3
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-4 B McQuade 4
Not run: Punter's Delight, Valetta, Sherbook and Ginger Girl.
Won by 4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths. Head.

Time: 1 minute 5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26 Places Rs. 16, Rs. 33 and Rs. 30.
Trainer: Higgins.

THE BROOME PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr S A Rashid's HAN 8-7 A Ahmed 1
Mrs. H Marginson's FAIRPATH 9-0 Khade 2
Mr E P A Fernando's RATH 8-7 F Shah 3
Mr Chandra Mohan's A LA GRANDE 8-13 Magan Singh 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 57 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Mahomedali.

THE DADAR PLATE, Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's KIRANAVALI 8-4 Jones 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's KING'S WIT 8-7 West 2

H H Maharaja of Gwalior's PREM DEVI 8-4 Sibbritt 3

Lt.-Col. W. H. Kerr's PARA-MOUNT 8-7 Evans 4

Not run: Renaissance, Chere Reine, Futurity, Jayavanti and Sunshine Baby.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 78 and Rs. 44.

Trainer: Shinde.

THE DADAR PLATE, Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Higgins' ROYAL WEDDING 8-7 Burn 1

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV KUMAR 8-7 Jones 2

H H Maharaja of Gwalior's KAMAL PRABHA 8-4 Roberts 3

Major D D Nimbalkar's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-4 Britt 4

Not run: Priority, Prime Minister, Suryakant and Draupadi.

Won by 3 4 lengths, 1 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 62 and Rs. 44.

Trainer: Owner.

THE ARAB CHAMPION CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 9-0 Britt 1

Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WAVELL 9-0 Raffaele 2

Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB 8-7 Rook 3

Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's DHAYR SHAMMAR 9-0 Burn 4

Not run: Lila, Rin-Tin-Tin, Sukab Ramzi and Badir Rowzi.

Won by Short head, 3 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 22 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Rajya Ratna M C Patel.

THE CAMBRIDGE STAKES.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mrs. A L Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 8-9 Sibbritt 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 9-0 Roberts 2

Mr R K F Singh's MAHBOOB 8-2 A Ahmed 3

Mr F H Mehta's BIG JOY 8-2 Jones 4

Not run: Cillas, Flashing Prince, R. Page and Cobalt.

Won by 1 length, Dead-heat, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 39.

Trainer: Bullock.

THE INDIAN OAKS. (1945)—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh's Ferial 8-7 Burn 1

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's ODDS ON 8-7 Jones 2

H H Maharaja of Gwalior's BLUE PENCIL 8-7 Roberts 3

Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh's NIKALY 8-7 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Mah Bibi and Black Queen.

HOLKAR WINS EAST ZONE FINAL

Bengal Defeated By Innings And 176 Runs

INDORE, Jan. 20. Holkar won the East Zone final, defeating Bengal by an innings and 238 runs. Bengal were all out in the second innings for 176.

MADRAS V. MYSORE IN RANJIT SOUTH ZONE FINAL

MADRAS, Jan. 20. The South Zone Final match in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament between Madras and Mysore commenced today on the M.C.C. ground at Chepauk.

At the close of the day's play Madras had scored 286 for 6 wickets.

BOMBAY V. PUNJAB IN BARIA TROPHY

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

The Bombay University were all out for 237 runs in their first innings in the final of the Inter-University Cricket Championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, against the Punjab University which commenced in Lahore today. The Punjab had made 47 runs for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

PUNJAB BEATS ALIGARH

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

The semi-final of the Inter-University Cricket Championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy between the Punjab and Aligarh Universities came to an end in Lahore on Thursday. The former won by an innings and 59 runs.

SCORES: Punjab University (first innings) 333 Aligarh University 128 and 116

"SUPPORT INDIA'S FREEDOM FIGHT"

Sarojini's Message To "Daily Worker"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has given the following message to the "Daily Worker", of London for the Indian "Independence Day" on January 26: "All those who believe in the freedom of the world must mobilise world opinion to support India's fight for her freedom."—A. P.

Won By Neck, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 48 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Mahomedali.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 7-12 Whiteside 1

Maharaja of Kashmir's FLUTTER 7-10 Khade 2

Dowager Maharani Laxmi Bai Chhatrapati of Kolhapur's SALMON BAR 7-11 Kheemsingh 3

Maharaja of Baroda's DANCING LILY 9-2 Britt 4

All ran.

Won by Head, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 27 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 80 Places Rs. 28, Rs. 20 and Rs. 63.

Trainer: Khemara.

THE DADAR PLATE, Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's GOODWILL 9-0 Kheemsingh 1

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's CHANDRAVALI 8-11 Jones 2

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PRINCE 8-7 Rook 3

Mr J D Banatwalla's FLYING HOME 8-7 West 4

Not run: Chandrakant, China Doll, Invader and Pay Out.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 61 Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: Higgins.

Treble Event Pool paid Rs. 3.10

Tickets 35

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8.-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted (1) persons having extensive experience of handling large-scale business and of management of industrial concerns, (2) Mill Managers, and (3) Salesmen. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply stating detailed particulars of qualification and experience to Box No. 1574, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees, Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. (6642)

Become Homeopathic Biochemic Doctors by Home Study. Prospectus from:—Institute, Pannaganj Aligarh. 6673

Alexandra, Commercial College: Enrolments for New Term proceeding. Specialised Oral/Postal training for Accountants, Secretarial, Banking, General Commerce Diploma examinations, Brilliant Results. Terms moderate. Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road. (1634A)

Crawford University, Lucknow, offers Ph.D., M.A., B.A., etc. Conditions suit all. (7034)

ASTROLOGER

Annual Reading Monthly Details Rs. 2/- General Reading Describing Life's Prospects, Health, Luck, Marriage, Finance, Rs. 3/- Four Questions 1/- State Birth-date or writing time. All-India Astrological Office (B.C.) Post Box 573, Karachi. (7065)

9th Popular Week



Produced & Directed by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

JWAR BHATA

Starring:
Mridula
Shamun
Agha Jan
Dileep Kumar &
Mumtaz Ali.

BT

A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Matinee today at 1 p.m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 a.m. to 12 Noon;
3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

3RD GREAT LOVE
House-full FOR HIS LITTLE
Week. SISTER

Eclipses all Great Things in
NEW THEATRES.

MY SISTER

Direction:—Hem Chunder
Music:—P. Mullick.
Daily:—4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
Reservation:
10 a.m. to 12
3 p.m. to 6.

CENTRAL

COTTON IN FAST NATURAL COLOURS

Revolutionary Development In Russia

The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. in their weekly review state:—
"Cotton prices in New York have fluctuated narrowly with an irregular downward trend, distant deliveries being weaker than the nearby deliveries. Market activity has been on a much restricted scale, because, on the one hand, the exceptionally favourable war news, which has revived ideas of a shorter war, is a discouragement to bullish enterprise, while, on the other, President Roosevelt's emphasis on price supports for farm products and a proposal for a two-thousand million dollar increase in the C.C.C.'s borrowing power in order to carry out the programme are considered to have lessened chances for a return to competitive prices. Reports from the interior indicate that many producers are not selling in the open market preferring loan or the direct purchase plan.

The U. S. cotton consumption for December was 761,000 bales, the smallest for any December since 1940 and the lowest for any month over the past four seasons, except last July. This is in sharp contrast with December figures for 1943 and 1942 which were 852,000 and 936,000 respectively. The total consumption in the first five months of this season was only 4,028,000 bales, compared with 4,271,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1943 and 4,706,000 in 1942. The present prospects indicate that U. S. cotton consumption this season may not exceed nine and half million bales and exports may not reach two million bales.

Recent further easiness in Sao Paulo cotton was ascribed to continued smallness of export demand and preference among some producers to sell in free market rather than use Government financing. It is understood that the farmers' organisations have decided to ask the Brazilian Government to take immediate steps to maintain prices at official rates.

The Paris Radio reports that several thousand bales of cotton which were landed recently have now arrived in the textile manufacturing region in Lille. The French mills hope to have sufficient raw cotton in a few weeks' time.

A message from Moscow states that, in Russia, cotton in fast natural colours—Green and Chestnut—has been grown in small commercial quantities, while pink, green, dark and light coloured cottons have just emerged from an experimental stage. This entirely revolutionary development in the art of cotton culture and its progress will be watched closely by various interests.

In Bombay, the market during the week was rather subdued in view of the uncertain outlook. Outside interest was very restricted and business was mostly confined to professional operators. Fluctuations were held within a narrow trading range between Rs. 453 and Rs. 447 1/2 for I.C.C. March. In the absence of strong conviction on either side, there was no inclination to follow any advance of consequence and whenever prices receded a few points, sellers became scarce, with covering by recent sellers coming more into evidence. With continuance of the holding movement in the interior, receipts at ports are about 187,000 bales behind last year.

Enquiry for spot cotton has been slow probably due to the fact that mills have bought recently appreciable quantities to cover their immediate needs.

IDEAS OF EARLIER PEACE ON N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. Cotton early was hesitant, then steadied on price-fixing and trade buying, but later sagged on dribbling liquidation attributable solely to continued excellent war news and ideas of earlier peace and consequent uncertainties. Losses extended on weakness of new crops, while favourable war news continued to bring out spurts of liquidation, but the market finally steadied on covering and closed steady.

March opened at 22.08 and advanced to 22.15 under trade buying but later declined to 22.00 and again steadied at 22.10. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 12 points. Spot Cotton price improved 2 points at 22.42 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

March 22.10+02, May 21.92-01, July 21.59-02, October 20.81-10, December 20.76-12, January 20.70-12, March highest 22.15+07 (10.40 a.m.), lowest 22.40-08 (2.5 p.m.), Middling Spot 22.42+02.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March 22.06-01, May 21.92-03, July 21.59-04, Middling Spot 21.50.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March 22.10, May 21.25, July 21.62.

LONDON WHEAT

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe (New Crop) 41 February quoted, Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered, Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, Jan. 20. Wheat 9/12, Gram 7/10, Barley 6/2, Peas 5/14/9, Khatia 6/2, Maize 6/1/9, Bajra 7/12, Juar 6, Arhar Ready 6/14, Khatia 7, Stocks unchanged, market arrivals extremely poor. Urad 11/13/6, Moong 9/11/8, Gur 8/12 to 9/2, arrivals about 2,000 mds. Baw Sugar 9/8, Rapeseed 12, Juwar Maha 7/0/8, Balsakh 6/10/1, Silver 131/9, Gold 74, Bardana 53/13. Futures quiet Silver steady.

CITY MARKETS

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Jan. 20. The local bullion market was quiet to-day with increased selling pressure. Gold suffered a drop of about rupee one and Silver declined in sympathy and had it not been manipulated it would have also dropped.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 73/8 and declined to Rs. 72/9 on heavy unloading and selling by option dealers. Silver also after touching Rs. 131 declined to Rs. 130/6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 72/10/6 and Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 130/8.

Later on the market ruled steady and closing quotations were as under:—
Ready Silver Rs. 131/1/6, Forward Rs. 131. Ready Gold Rs. 72/11/6, Forward Rs. 72/11.

Bombay Cotton

The local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 451 for March delivery and declined to Rs. 450/8 under scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and quotation improved to Rs. 451/4. The market was quietly steady with a restricted business.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
I.C.C. March 455 0 0
I.C.C. May 465 0 0
I.C.C. July 475 8 0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 472 cent. points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C.	451/12	450	450/4
I.C.C.	462	460	460/8
I.C.C.	472/4	470	471

Karachi March 46/12/3 46/7/3 46/10/9

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	1943/44	1944/45
C.P. 1 Jarilla	490/495	490/495
C.P. 2 Jarilla	480/485	480/485
Berar	350/360	465/470 +15 +10
Punjab	289 F.	475/500 560/575 +120 +112
Punjab	289 F.	475/500 560/575 +120 +112

sawgin 595/625...+140/70

Sing N.T. 425/450 490/510 +60 +58

Mugla 330/340 430/435

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Jarilla Extra Spr. Fine 457, Sup. 452, Fine 447, F. Good 442.

M. G. N. T. Wind-Ameri. Extra Spr. Fine 522, Sup. 517, Fine 512, F. Good 507.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON.

	In full pressed	Since 1st Sept.	Yester- This Last
Bales.	day	year	year
Khandesh	194	10,668	33,172
Central India		2,242	21,184
Barsi & Nagar	755	3,764	24,721
Hyderabad			
Gaorani	497	4,074	9,274
Berar	4,559	41,649	140,086
Central Pro- vinces		4,187	19,231

Total Oomras 6,035 71,604 247,668

Dholeras 302 22,396 10,111

N.-W. Pro- vinces

Rajputana 452

Sind-Punjab 205 150,943 153,546

Broach 202 50,150 31,971

Coompta & Dharwar 1,000 26,696 11,141

Westerns

Northern 12,512 2,791

Cocanada

Tinnevely & Cambodia 3,679 602

American 1 26,003

Soudan

Egyptian (other than Soudan) 84,547 62,514

East African 57,042 41,640

Comila, Burma & other sorts 1,114 726

Arr. by road to 18th Jan. 6,744 481,230 568,712

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Ordinary 420, Tata Deferred 2,247/8, Indian Iron 41/8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/8, Bombay Dyeing 1,875, Central India 415, Century 900, Gokak 316/4, Kohnoor 832/8, Simplex 265, Andhra Valley 1,820, Tata Hydro 208/12, Tata Power 1,915, Associated Cement 242, Belapur 223/2, Bombay Burma (Old) 540.

BUJ, Jan. 20.

To-day's Hundi rate of Koris is 347/8.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/at 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK: Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL: Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone: Easy.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, Jan. 20.

Cocconuts Raw 90, Dry 80, Cocconut Oil 355, Copra Office 212/8, Dillasaand 227/8, Madrasottam 220, Good Gooda 227/8, Pepper Wynaad 360, Country 350, Dry Ginger Chennad 250, Ernad 240, Coffee Robusta 90.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Total bullion £1,696,000; Public deposits £7,800,000; (a) Other deposits £271,100,000; Government securities £242,600,000; (b) Other securities £14,300,000; Note, gold and silver coin £31,300,000; Notes in circulation £1,220,400,000; (a) Other deposits, include bankers £214,100,000; Other securities include discounts and advances £8,600,000; Total deposits £278,900,000; Total securities £256,900,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 19.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £73, Consols 2-1/2 p.c. £82-7/16, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 £106-3/4, War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. £104-3/16, Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £114-1/8, Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £114-1/4, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £11, Hongkong & Shanghai (London Reg.) £36, National Bank of India £42-3/4.

EXEMPTION FOR SPECIALITY CLOTH: The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has decided to exempt certain speciality cloth from the operation of his notification of 16th December 1944, requiring quota holders in the City and suburbs of Bombay not to sell or dispose of their stock except under certain specified conditions. Such speciality cloth includes cloth textured and marked "for export", tapestry, filter cloth, book-binding cloth, tarpaulins, emery cloth, water-proof cloth, Double texture proof cloth, Single layer Synthetic proof cloth and imitation leather cloth. The necessary notification exempting these varieties will be issued shortly.

4th WEEK

SADHONA
BOSE
SURENDRA
PRITHVIRAJ
KAMLA



in
RANJIT'S

VISH-KANYA

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

AJIT Release

ROYAL

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-15

Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

THE ideal QUEEN &
the ideal WIFE!

Sushila Rani

IN

DRAUPADI

14TH WEEK AT

Daily 4, 7, 10 **IMPERIAL**

Matinee 1-30 on Sundays
A Diamond Pictures Ltd. Release



W.I.F.A.'s Football Development Scheme

By J. C. MAITRA

The W.I.F.A. owns the proud distinction of being the first provincial association in this country to inaugurate scientific coaching by British professionals among its promising players. They have taken advantage of the presence of a number of British professional players in Bombay at present. They have secured the services of Ivor Powell, a Welsh International and George Curtis of the Arsenal to teach our boys how to play soccer in the correct manner, how to train for the big matches and how to keep fit during and outside the season. Every foot-ball-lover will greatly appreciate this wise step taken by "Daggie" Moir and Co. It is sure to have far-reaching effects on Bombay's and Indian soccer in the years to come.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD FOLLOW

I understand selected players from the various Clubs and Colleges in the City are taking their lessons every week from Powell and Curtis. Instructions are imparted on theory and practice of the game. For those who do not understand English, things are explained in Hindustani. I am told the pupils are keenly following the instructions and directions given by the coaches. It is expected that whatever they learn at the Cooperage they will share with their own Club or College mates. Thus the lessons will go round the City and gradually spread over the whole country. I should not be at all surprised if other associations in India take their cue from Bombay and start similar coaching classes ere long. Really speaking, they should, as such an easy opportunity is not likely to present itself in the future.

BETTER TO WAIT

Other schemes of future reconstructions are also on the W.I.F.A. anvil. But in view of its President's statement that its venue may be shifted from Cooperage to some other location after the war, it would be wiser to postpone their consideration till the termination of the hostilities. Who knows what will be the conditions then? Moreover a good deal will depend upon those who will be at the helm of affairs at that time. Of course there is nothing wrong in considering the ways by which the position of the W.I.F.A. may be stabilised and strengthened. Financially its position is stronger now than ever before owing to the war boom or rather the presence of a large number of foreign troops in Bombay at present.

PREPARE FOR LEAN DAYS

Needless to mention, this rosy state of affairs will not remain stationary after the cessation of the fight. On the other hand, there will be a terrible depression owing to the demobilisation of a vast number of people from the army and other services and slump in trades and industries. Therefore the W.I.F.A. would do well to amass as much wealth as possible during this period, so that it may not have to take the hat round again when the lean days come back. Of course the W.I.F.A. has already built up a handsome reserve. It would have been much more substantial were it not for the heavy Entertainment Tax imposed by the Government of Bombay and the massive slice of Income-Tax taken by the Central Government.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG INDIANS

As the bulk of their income comes from the members of the Services.

ALL-INDIA DANCE FESTIVAL at EXCELSIOR

Today's Programme (Jan. 21st.)

6-30 P. M. RECITAL

SMT. RUKMINI DEVI

with a dozen members of her troupe

in

"KURAVANJI"

Famous Dance Drama in Bharat Natya

9-30 P. M. RECITAL

SMT. BALASARASWATI in Bharat Natya items

1. Alarippu, 2. Jati-Swara, 3. Varnam
4. Abhinaya in 5 Ragas, 5. Thillana
6. Miscellaneous items.

A few daily tickets available for each recital in all classes

the W.I.F.A. is doing all it can to attract and satisfy them. That is perfectly justifiable. But at the same time one must not forget the future. After all is said and done, Bombay's soccer will mainly depend in future on the support given by the Indian players, Indian Clubs and Indian spectators. If we try to revert to the old patronage of Europeans, we would fail. It is therefore highly necessary that the W.I.F.A. should try to please them as much as they are endeavouring to please the Servicemen. It would be idle to deny that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the minds of the players and the public in regard to the certain decisions of the W.I.F.A.

First and foremost is their refusal to compete in the Inter-Provincial Tournament from year to year. It must be remembered that the chief ambition of all players is to take part in the National and International contests. By refusing to participate in the National Championship, the W.I.F.A. has barred their way from attaining that glory. The plea of "Travel when you must" does not cut any ice with anybody, as not only leading Government officials but the Railways themselves have been actively supporting sporting engagements of an all-India character. Of all the sporting bodies in the country, the W.I.F.A. alone stands in splendid isolation in this respect! So this policy must be changed.

ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENTS

Then the W.I.F.A. must permit our Clubs to participate in all-India tournaments like the I.F.A. Shield. It is claimed that our players and clubs have reached a standard when they are in a position to hold their own against any team in the country. The W.I.A.A. Staff is certainly one such team. It is the duty of the controlling body to encourage such teams to visit other provinces. Teams and players can gather confidence in themselves and on their abilities only by playing under varying conditions. It would be worth remembering that the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta succeeded in winning all the Chief trophies of India because they tried again and again to capture them.

IMPORTANT REASONS

Why do the Service teams win so often? Not only because they practise a good deal and play often together as a team but also because they have played in different climes and under different conditions. Even a hostile crowd cannot upset them, because they become impervious to all outward manifestations of public sentiments. If our players play always under the local conditions and before the same appreciative audiences they will never be able to rise above the local atmosphere. There is another aspect to this question also which deserves serious consideration. And that is the social contact and friendly relationship which such visits engender.

ROVERS CUP CIRCUMSCRIBED

It is therefore imperative that the W.I.F.A. should also invite up-country teams for the Rovers Cup. During the last three or four seasons, all our competitions were held between local or provincial teams. They would have all fallen flat were it not for the large influx of service teams in the city and their frequent changes in colour and composition. Still the fate of all the competitions resolved themselves into a fight between four teams only, namely, the Embarkation H. Q., W.I.A.A. Staff, Royal Air Force and the B.B.R.C. from Deolali. If a couple of Indian teams at least were invited from Calcutta and other centres, the Rovers would have been much more interesting and attractive than it actually was.

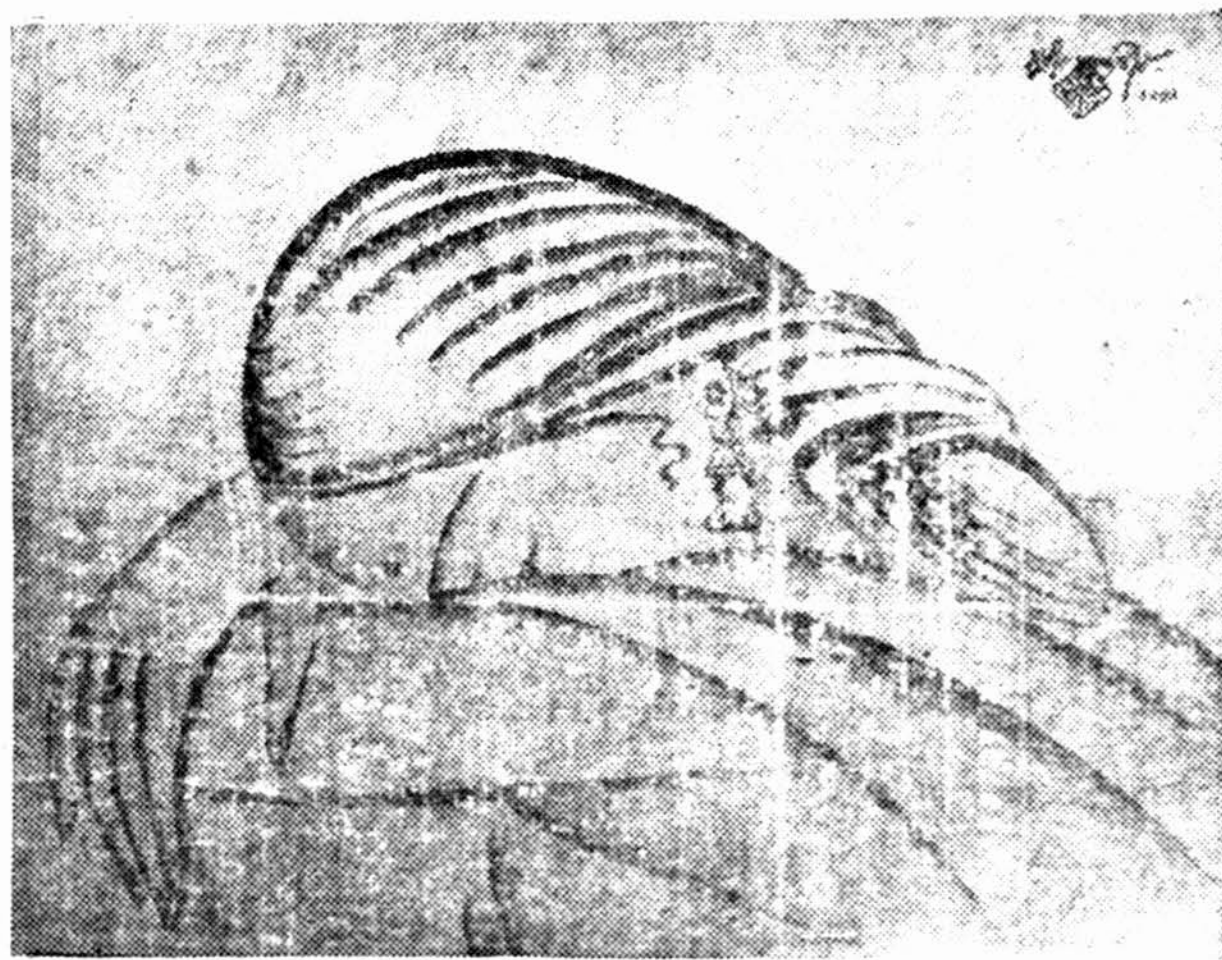
CHANGE THE ISOLATIONIST POLICY

I would therefore repeat in conclusion that the W.I.F.A. should give up its present isolationist policy and should take up its rightful place on the All-India stage. They must fall in line with all the other provinces in respect of the National Championship. When our cricket, hockey and other associations are taking part in the Inter-Provincial tournaments it is ridiculous for the W.I.F.A. to stand out of it. Similarly they should revise their policy in regard to the participation of our teams in up-country tournaments and the invitation of up-country teams for the Rovers Cup. Unless and until they do that, their existence as a provincial association will be stamped as a misnomer by all sports lovers in this country. I am sure, with all the good things Moir and Co. have been doing for Bombay's football, they would not stick to their old decisions any longer.

SHANMUKHAM CHETTY FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.—Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President, and members of the Research Planning Committee left for Bombay today. The Committee will meet there on January 22 and sign its report.—A. P.

Acting Prime Minister Forde announced in Canberra on Saturday that Prime Minister Curtin was resuming duty on January 22 after an absence of nearly three months through illness. Mr. Forde will resume the portfolio of Minister for the Army.



"Sorrow" by Sudhir Khastgir whose paintings will be exhibited at the Cama Institute from 23rd.

SUDHIR KHASTGIR'S PAINTINGS

(From A Correspondent)

Sudhir Khastgir (one of whose paintings appears on our cover this week) is holding an exhibition of his work at the Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, from the 23rd of this month to the 26th, under the auspices of the Tagore Society.

Like many of the good artists of this country, Sudhir Khastgir is a product of Shantiniketan, and an erstwhile pupil of Nandalal Bose. His work represents a remarkably wide range of subjects dealing with the varied aspects of the life around us, and also of the life of the imagination. His subjects range from head studies of Tagore, (without which it seems, no artist can be complete) to scenes of rural life. In his work classical subjects are conspicuous by their absence. Khastgir says that he finished with those in his student days, and now the life that goes on around us is infinitely more appealing to him, far more vitally alive, than

overworked themes of gods and goddesses. The emotional appeal of human life is far deeper than that of the life of the gods.

The exhibition contains several paintings of farmers at work in the fields, and other scenes from rural life. These are painted with an economy of line and colour that give them a dynamic and forceful quality. There is no attempt to gloss over and romanticise these themes.

Mr. Khastgir went on a relief expedition to Midnapore after the cyclone and famine, and there he received the impulse for several striking sculptures. It is a pity that present conditions of travel and transport deterred Mr. Khastgir from bringing any sculptures, for he is as good a sculptor as a painter.

His picture, "Dancer", reproduced on the cover page is perhaps more characteristic of him, as it reveals his sense of form and design. Here there are no lines leading out of the picture, and it is complete in itself. Trying to make a design or decorative piece out of a dancer is no easy task, but Mr. Khastgir shows confident mastery over his material.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE MIND, NOT COMPETITIVE FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Manilal Nanavati Pleads For Statutory Village Panchayats

The need of a thorough knowledge of local conditions and concentrated work among those engaged in rural uplift was stressed by Sir Manilal Nanavati, inaugurating a conference of rural uplift workers, held under the auspices of the Central Rural Uplift Association, Bombay, at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Saturday.

Mr. G. K. Puranik who presided over the Conference pointed out that immense responsibilities devolved on rural workers in the post-war period.

CO-OPERATIVE MIND

Inaugurating the Conference, Sir Manilal said what India needed today, not merely in the economic field but also in the social and political fields, was a co-operative mind and not a competitive or a combative one. And this co-operative spirit could be put into action in villages. But before one went to villages, one should study the local needs. Without well-laid-out plans, it would be useless to go to the villages. Secondly, those engaged should concentrate their attention on their work till they achieved the desired results.

Referring to the work done by the Society under whose auspices the Conference was held, Sir Manilal pointed out that the directions in which the Society principally worked were sound. Firstly, there was the scheme of co-operative farming. It was his experience that before co-operative farming succeeded, the spirit of co-operation, even in minor directions was necessary; it was necessary that co-operative spirit should be instilled in the people. Secondly, there was the question of social work. In his opinion, the economic question should not predominate over the social question. In fact, these questions should be approached from either end. In this connection he pointed out the efforts made in Baroda to open schools for making priests literate. In order to rationalise superstitions and to do away with stupid superstitions, it was necessary to make the priests who kept the old customs alive, literate.

Thirdly, the importance of the work of the Co-operative Multi-Purposes Society should not be underestimated. Unfortunately, only 8 per cent of such societies were working almost satis-

factorily. These societies had not registered any considerable progress; they were still ploughing the same fur. Fourthly, the "village panchayats"—a necessary institution—should be encouraged. There should be a statutory "panchayat" in every village.

Finally, Sir Manilal said that there should be concentrated work in villages also. Energy should not be diffused. Disjointed efforts, he added, would not succeed in villages.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. G. K. Puranik, Editor of the "Rural Worker", presiding, said that the challenge of the New Age, as a result of the war, which marked the stage of flowering and fruition of the drop-in-the-sea efforts of social and constructive workers was welcome; but this challenge brought with it immense responsibilities on rural workers.

RURAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

Mr. Puranik suggested the setting up of a "Rural Publishing House" for which he thought Bombay was eminently suited.

He also stressed the need for legislative measures for compulsory conscription of boys and girls for putting in at least one year's social and constructive service, before degrees or diplomas were conferred on them.

Mr. Parvate, Secretary of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

National War Front Essay Competition Results

The National War Front, Bombay, recently organised an Essay Competition for High School and College teachers on the subject "Prospects of Building a new order of international harmony and co-operation on stable foundations. What forces should be set to work to create world opinion in favour of such an order?" In accordance with the award of the judges, Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and Rev. J. Kellock, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, the first prize of Rs. 300 has been awarded to Prof. T. K. Shahani of Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, and the second prize of Rs. 150 to Prof. T. Agnar of Xavier's College, Bombay.

Congressmen To Take Pledge

Independence Day Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay P. C. C., writes:—

Congressmen and Congress organisations in the City are busy making preparations for the observance of the "Independence Day" on a very grand scale. It is after three years that so many Congressmen will have an opportunity of openly demonstrating their loyalty to the Congress and reaffirming their resolve to free their motherland. Over a lakh of Congressmen will be taking the "Independence Pledge" at numerous functions organised by the Congress throughout the day on Friday next (Jan. 26). The programme will commence at nine in the morning with about a hundred flag salutations in the city. Of those 42 will be on behalf of the various Congress Committees. After the formal flag hoisting ceremony is over, the "Independence Pledge" will be read and silently repeated by the gathering at every place. This will be followed by mass spinning and the other items of the programme.

"Independence Day" is also the "Flag Day" for the Congress in Bombay all these years. On this day, Tricolour button flags will be sold in the City everywhere. A batch of one thousand volunteers under the leadership of Mrs. Safia Khan will move in the City with the button flags and collection boxes. Citizens are

G. M. SYED INTERNED FOR 3 MONTHS

KARACHI, Jan. 20.
Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, has been interned for a period of three months in his native village Sunn, by the Sind Government. As a result Mr. Syed will be prevented from attending the Budget Session of the Sind Assembly as also working for the League candidate in the Tando Mohammad Khan bye-election to the Assembly.

Pir Rahim Shah, brother of Pir Pagaro, who was helping Mr. Syed's candidature has been similarly interned for two years in Sukkur.—United Press.

hereby requested to wear the flag and fill the collection boxes. The money collected on this day will be used to cover a part of the expenditure on various Congress activities. The sale proceeds of "India wreathes" will go to the Political Sufferers' Fund for the City. People of Bombay will, on this day, display the National Flag of their houses and residences. These can be had from the respective District Congress Committees.

In the latter part of the day there will be Sammelans of Congressmen, students, workers, gumastas and others. Every item of the Constructive Programme will come for its due recognition in specially organised functions. The Congress expects every citizen to do his or her duty towards the nation on this historic day.

PROGRAMME IN FORT

The following will be the programme of the 'A' Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee and Fort Students Charka Sangh for the celebration of Independence Day:—

9 a.m. Flag Salutations and reading of Independence Pledge at the Committee's Office at 96-98, Bora Bazaar Street; Rajawadkar Street, Colaba, and Marine Drive, followed by mass spinning at the former—two places.

7 p.m. Informal meeting of Congress workers and students at the Committee's Office.

In the evening the Harijan Chawls at Colaba, Phaltan Road and Cochin St. will be visited by Congress workers.

'F' WARD PROGRAMME

The 'F' Ward "Independence Day" celebrations will begin with Flag Salutation in each taluka of the Ward at 9 a.m. After Flag Salutation the Independence Pledge will be read.

Sir Vithal's Son Weds

Madhav Baug was packed to its capacity when the marriage of Mr. Sumant, son of Sir Vithal Chandra-varkar with Miss Vasanti, daughter of Mr. G. Pandit of Mangalore, was performed by Prof. V. K. Jog, according to Brahmo Samaj rites.

The couple were the recipients of numerous presents.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—There were seven deaths and 35 Admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals in the last three days.—A. P.

Parliament Condones Betrayal Of Greece

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, opened his reply to the Commons debate to-day with a tribute to Holland and Norway who, he said, were now suffering perhaps more than they had done at any time in the war—two countries that perhaps set some Allies an example in political unity.

Mr. Eden declared: "The advance of the victorious Allied armies is going to present us with many more problems—I only pray that each one of them is not going to arouse quite the intensity of passion which this Greek issue has developed."

If so I shudder to think now we shall be able to play our part in Europe.

But if we are going to handle this situation we need a measure of patience and understanding, tolerance and goodwill between the great Allies and I think we need something more.

I must say, speaking for Government, that we are not fully satisfied with the existing machinery for international co-operation on the political plane.

It may be we could improve on the machinery. It may be there ought to be more frequent contact, not necessarily between the heads of the Government who have heavy charges to bear and cannot be constantly meeting.

It may be between foreign secretaries, I don't know but I can tell the House that the issue of the machinery of our collaboration will certainly be among those which will have to be examined at the meeting which rumour has it is to be held some time or somewhere or other.

I would only add that as far as contribution is concerned we are prepared bodily to displace ourselves to any extent so that the machinery may function.

VEXATIOUS PROBLEM.

Turning to "this vexatious problem"—the situation in Greece—Mr. Eden said that some members had painted to themselves a picture of EAM that bore no resemblance to reality.

"It is clear that from the very early days of the movement the leaders of EAM were not prepared to tolerate rivals in the political field of resistance in Greece. It was that which first brought about our difficulties in the resistance movement."

General Sarafis himself, at one time tried to lead another guerilla band and he was brought in by force to EAM and was a prisoner for some time until he consented to take over the command.

"So I say even before the German withdrawal there were unmistakable signs that it was the ambition of ELAS to seize control of the country by force. The British Government never has been opposed to EAM becoming the Government of Greece. But what we do say is that they have no right to that position except through the medium of the ballot box."

This evidence of the tendency of ELAS to seize power rather than be elected to power had its effect upon the organisation itself. There were many in the ranks who did not like it and began to see the effect of it even before fighting broke out in Athens.

After fighting broke out all the more moderate elements of the EAM organisation flaked away.

Reminding the House that for months the British Government had laboured to bring about a united Greek Government, Mr. Eden outlined the events causing the breakup of that Government and said the final split was on December 1st when the EAM civil police refused to hand over arms to the National Guard.

NOT HOSTAGES

"It is my contention that it was over the issue of EAM police that the break occurred and it is this police which is largely responsible for taking hostages."

During the long negotiations about truce when every effort is being made to get an agreement ELAS representatives said they could not release hostages because they could not answer for the action of the EAM police who had taken those hostages.

It has been suggested in the debate that the Greek Government have themselves arrested a number of people in Athens.

So far as the arrests which we have made in Athens are concerned, the decision has been taken as a result of the agreement between General Scobie and the Greek Government that all civilians arrested by the British forces for bearing arms against us should be released with the exception of those who will be exchanged.

ROOSEVELT BURIES ISOLATIONISM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20: President Roosevelt in his inauguration address today said:

"As I stand here today, having taken the solemn oath of office I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail. In the days and in the years that are to come we shall work for a just and durable peace as today we work and fight for total victory in the war. We can and we will achieve such a peace. We shall strive for perfection. Today in this year of war 1945 we have learned lessons—at fearful cost—and we shall profit by them. We have learned that we cannot live alone at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations far away. We have learned that we must live as men not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger. We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community. We have learned the simple truth, as Emerson said, that 'the only way to have a friend is to be one.'"

ed to fulfill the terms of agreement reached with ELAS.

That concerns those we have in our hands. As far as the arrests made by the Greek Government are concerned, it has already been made clear that prosecutions will only be instituted against those who violated the penal code or the rules of war on charges such as murder, rape and looting.

In other words, the act of bearing arms against the state will not be regarded as a crime in itself and will not be punished.

I say this to make it plain that there is no question of hostages being held either by the Greek Government or by ourselves. We have not got one. I now demand in the name of all the parties in this House that EAM shall release these hostages forthwith", declared Mr. Eden with great emphasis.

When Mr. Anerun Bevan interrupted, Mr. Eden declared: "I never heard anyone put so much prejudice into any speech in any debate. He threw out taunt after taunt to General Plastiras. Who is this very wicked man he has held up like that?"

He was the man who, after the collapse of Greece in 1922, took over the government, pulled his country together, arranged for general election and retired when it was held. This man we are told now had played about with the Germans in France. He was in France because he was exiled."

"He was approached by S. S. who had to come and be our Quisling" and he refused to have anything to do with it at all. All these stories have been brought down to the House to create prejudice (cheers).

We are told that we will not have freedom in Greece. Why should this country wish to deny freedom in Greece. This country which fought because it believes in this very thing I have had some experience of international affairs.

I have never known an issue where I am absolutely certain we are right than the one to-day (cheers).

Mr. Eden asked for a vote of confidence and the House gave it by rejecting Sir Richard Acland's amendment by 340 votes to 7. After the voting members of both sides of the House rose and cheered the Prime Minister. Mr. Churchill smiled his acknowledgements.

Nalwadi Ashram To Be Returned

SEVAGRAM, Jan. 20: The 'United Press' understands that the Nalwadi Ashram is to be returned shortly. A police officer saw Mahatma Gandhi in this connection. The Ashram was seized in 1942 in connection with the Pownar Sabotage Case and is under the Dayalbag (Agra) Management.—United Press.

Editor Condemned To Death

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Robert Brasillach, 35-years-old author and editor during German occupation of the anti-Semitic weekly "Le Suls Partout," has been condemned to death by the Paris Purge Court.

Mass Round-up In Rome

ROME, Jan. 20: The police and troops with armoured cars have arrested 350 people in a huge round-up in Quarticciolo district of Rome where the 17-year-old gangster "Hunchback of Quarticciolo," shot a few days ago, had his headquarters. At one stage the sweep developed into fight in which machine-guns were used. Reuter.

ALLIES CAPTURE KABWET

Chinese Advance Along Namkham-Muse Road

KANDY, Jan. 20.

Fourteenth Army troops captured Kabwet, 20 miles N. E. of Shwabo, on the Irrawaddy after fierce fighting, says today's S.E.A.C. communique. Enemy positions north-east of the village were liquidated. At Monywa a strong force of aircraft attacked enemy positions in the outskirts, in support of our infantry.

North of Kantha our troops consolidated their gains. In the Kaladan Valley West African troops occupied three features in the hills east of Tennyso.

Northern Combat Area Command: Troops of the first Chinese army advanced two miles N. E. along the Namkham-Muse road yesterday against enemy resistance. The 50th Chinese division patrolled along the Shwell south of Mwanhawm.

JAP VESSEL SUNK

A Japanese coastal vessel attacked and set on fire last Thursday night by an R.A.F. Liberator of the Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, blew up with a green flash and disappeared.

JAP NAVY EX-MINISTER PUT ON
RESERVED LIST

LONDON, Jan. 20: The Japanese News Agency quoting a Navy Ministry announcement said today that the Navy Minister in the Tojo Cabinet and former Chief of the Japanese Naval General Staff, Admiral Shigetarō Shimada, had been placed on the reserve list at his own request. Admiral Shimada was appointed to the Supreme War Council when he relinquished his post as Naval Chief of Staff in last August.—Reuter.

JAPS ATTACK ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD

ALFSEA, Jan. 20: The Japanese are fiercely attacking the Fourteenth Army's bridgehead established on the east bank of the Irrawaddy east of Shwabo and about 45 miles north of Mandalay, according to a front-line report from an Indian Army observer. This crossing of the Irrawaddy by the Fourteenth Army was first announced in Wednesday's S.E.A.C. communique.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID SHANGHAI

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Japanese News Agency today reported that a force of China-based U. S. bombers raided the suburbs of Shanghai this afternoon. The News Agency added "slight damage" was caused.

U. S. Regrets Raid On Portuguese Town

LISBON, Jan. 20: Papers published today say that the Portuguese Government has checked up the nationality of the planes which attacked Macao on Tuesday and found that they were American.

The papers add: "The United States Government presented its deepest regret for this deplorable attack and immediately asked military authorities of that area to make complete inquiry of facts and possible causes of the mistake to establish responsibility of the attack"—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA EDITORS' CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20: The annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference meets at the Senate Hall of the Calcutta University on January 27 and 28.

A Reception Committee has been formed with about 200 journalists. Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh is its Chairman and Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, the General Secretary.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, the General Secretary of the Reception Committee has issued the following: Members desiring to attend the session who have not already sent intimation, are requested to kindly intimate by telegram the date and time of their arrival, the train by which they are arriving and their accommodation requirements to the General Secretary (care 'Ananda Bazar Patrika'). If any member arrives in Calcutta out of time or without previous intimation he may kindly ring up the General Secretary at Burra Bazar, 4281 or come direct from the station to the 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' Office at 1, Burman Street (near the crossing of Harrison Road and Chitpur Road).—A. P.

Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore, General Secretary of the 'Vishwabharati', has invited the delegates to visit Santiniketan.

PUNJAB PREMIER SEES VICEROY
NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.—Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tivana, the Punjab Premier, had an interview with the Viceroy today.—A. P.

MUJEE IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 20: Sir Francis Mudie, Home Member of the Government of India, arrived here today on a two-day visit from Bombay.

POONA, Jan. 20.—Poona city Congressmen are observing January 20th as 26th as "Congress Week."

World Of Women

By Chitra Naik

A proper sense of perspective is essential to all art. It is essential also to the art of living—the art of looking at ourselves and seeing ourselves as we really are. For without it how are we to judge our correct stature and position on the vast canvas of this world?

—Here, therefore, unfolds itself a roll of pictures—may be rather crudely drawn—of the women of several countries so that we women of India might see ourselves as we appear in relation to them.

In Latin America

The first on display is a land beyond the far off Atlantic. This is Latin America, home of mysteries, murders, romance, dark-eyed men and women, and sombre colours. Here woman is considered an exotic flower to be coveted, possessed, and jealously guarded. Progress and emancipation are slow to come. Such a simple measure as the enfranchisement of women takes years to materialize. The Brazilians courageously break the ice as late as 1937 by giving women the right to vote. Thus set going in Brazil this wee, little ball of progress rolls slowly through neighbouring countries—Cuba, Panama, Uruguay, Ecuador. It gathers momentum as it passes through Colombia. This year in particular women have made new gains in Colombian public life. For the first time three women have been appointed to fill important posts—one as legal aid to the Pacific Railway Company, another as a Labour Inspector, and the third as Secretary of the Municipal Council of La Palma.

So far as we are concerned this is quite a reassuring spectacle. Let us therefore congratulate ourselves on our being much better off than these women for we got franchise as far back as 1919 and got it widened in 1935.

The Dazzle Of U. S. A.

Leaving behind the first picture we shall now direct our gaze towards womanhood in the U.S.A. This is a dazzling array—women holding important positions in all walks of life, women rising to fame as magistrates, sheriffs, governors, politicians, authors, journalists, artists. This glorious pageant of emancipated womanhood makes us bitterly conscious of our own shortcomings, and reminds us of the uphill task which lies before us if we mean to equip ourselves to take a leading position among the women of the world.

The canvas moves on. Here we see Britain with its 14 women M.P.s in a House of 615 members debating momentous issues serving on numerous committees; women working on Local Authorities in counties, towns, and villages; included in the personnel of overseas delegations, women receiving encomium for being thorough and conscientious workers. It is worth noting that just half a century back it was not considered respectable for a British woman to make a speech in public, to-day, however, she not only makes speeches but even delivers judgment for lately in Britain the woman magistrate has become a very familiar sight on the bench.

In War-Torn Europe

We are now entering war-torn Europe. War has brought about a rapid change in the mental make up of these women. They have transcended their ordinary selves and made immeasurable sacrifices at the altar of their country. They have fought shoulder to shoulder with men for freedom and self-respect, in guerilla warfare they have proved their incalculable worth. Women of big nations and small—women of Russia, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, seem to be vying with one another to establish superiority in their capacity to endure hardships, their capacity to sacrifice their all for independence.

The women-guerillas of France have mainly been responsible for the successful exploits of the men of the Maquis. These women carry messages—a quick word passed on at a busy market place, a quiet sign made in a crowded church, a little letter cleverly carried at the bottom of a fruit basket, achieve their right purpose. Communications between different guerilla units are facilitated, by artfully contrived devices, and these women guerillas have proved themselves univalued experts at outwitting the Germans in occupation.

The progress of women in the U.S.S.R. hardly needs any more publicity. As far back as 1935 they supplied two-thirds of all the teachers, two-thirds of all the doctors, a large proportion of specially trained agronomists. They furnished nearly one-third of all the qualified industrial technicians. To-day they are found working in every occupation, in the army, the navy, the mercantile marine, and they have shown themselves to be excellent air-women. They are wielding machine-guns and sowing mines to blow up the Nazi hordes, and their guerillas are decimating countless German trains carrying murderous men and ammunition.

Women In The Middle-East

As we come out of this war-zone, we see the women of the Middle-East waking up and bestirring themselves to better their lot in life. Emulating the example of their Indian sisters Arab women also have started agitating for obtaining their rights. Led by the Egyptian feminist leader Madam Houda Sharasun-pasha their Congress has launched forth an extensive programme covering all questions related to the welfare of Arab women and children. Various committees have been formed to carry out this programme. It is good to see that all women of the East are fast becoming conscious of their rights and duties.

The Chinese Woman

The next to glide within our ken is our next-door neighbour, the Chinese woman. Completely emancipated and modernized. She races to the ground our ancient conception of her as a meek, timid doll with bound feet. She is seen going about seriously on her business, bold, self-assured; she is educated, well-informed; very simply but comfortably dressed, bobbed, discreetly made up; very often found in uniform and slacks, and elbowing men aside in busy streets while she is hurrying to her job. She often refuses to take a seat offered to her in a crowded bus and asserts her equality by choosing to stand as men do. In about a quarter of a century she has achieved her freedom. There is no man-

ner of job that she does not do. According to her choice she can be a bus-conductor, a barber, an engineer, a doctor, a lawyer, a judge. She can be in diplomatic service and hold the position of a high government official. To-day, out of the seven members forming the presidium of the People's Political Council, one is a woman. In the provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan, the lazy, do-nothing sort of male is reduced to the position of a domestic-worker and women have captured most of the professions. The wife who works in an office and has an independent income is privileged to ask her husband to do a greater share of household work as avowedly he is physically stronger. But she reads, plays, goes hiking and sees pictures just as much as her husband does, and she has a right to have men friends if her husband has girl friends. Law allows her to ask for divorce and she can have her own independent property.

Her contribution to the war-work of her country is worthy of the highest praise. She has taken part in hand-to-hand fight with the Japs. She has organized systematic sabotage and guerilla-work. She has unflinchingly faced torture and death for the sake of her country's freedom. This is the Chinese woman of to-day, our neighbour of whom we should be immensely proud.

Looking At Ourselves

And then let us look at ourselves. It is estimated that about forty million women in India—both Hindu and Muslim are kept in seclusion—i.e. in 'purdah'. Twenty-five million girls under the age of 15 are married in spite of the Child-Marriage Restriction Act. The percentage of literates among women is only 2, and the percentage of those who know English is only about 5. The percentage of University graduates is almost negligible. Women who take an active part in the politics of the country are as rare as exotic orchids. We may applaud ourselves sometimes for the little that we do, but our awareness of our backward condition still seems to be somewhat hazy; our awakening only partial, and our position in the pageant of the women of the world is to-day in no way very significant or enviable.

Science Notes

EDIBLE FLOWER SEEDS: Tests recently conducted by the University of Illinois, in Chicago, reveal a high vitamin and digestible protein content in sunflower seeds. A new method of extracting oil from the seeds conserves the nutritional value of the meal which is found to be exceptionally rich in the vitamin known chemically as niacin.

The entire output of sunflower seed meal from the 1944 experimental crop in Illinois has been sold to a Midwest company which produces human food. The United States has been slower than some other nations to use sunflower seed as human food.

No difficulty has been experienced in hulling the seed; moreover, sale of the hulls for poultry litter more than pays for the cost of processing. Use of a dwarf Canadian variety of sunflowers which grow at a uniform height enables growers to harvest their seed with modified grain combines.

PILOT'S AID: A new indicator enabling pilots of fighter planes to tell whether their retractable landing gear is up or down while in flight without having to depend on electrically operated indicators—which are subject to failure from a number of causes—is being installed on P-39s in the Thirtieth AAF Fighter Command, according to a recent announcement. The announcement said that so long as the landing gear is structurally sound, this mechanically operated device cannot fail. It consists of a quarter-inch bolt mounted on top of the landing gear mechanism, with the head of the bolt extending through a slit in the metal plate mounted on top of the wing. The bolt is painted yellow, the plate being painted red. When the landing gear is down, the coloured head of the bolt becomes visible in the slit. When the landing gear is up, the bolt is not visible, being hidden inside the wing.

United States airplane manufacturers believe some application of this system may be developed for use on low-cost personal aircraft after the war.

SALTED COAL: Leading collieries in the United States are using rock salt to protect coal in transit so that railroad cars can be unloaded

quickly and easily when they arrive at their destination. Very often, untreated coal freezes so solidly that fires have to be built under the cars before they can be unloaded. Experiments recently undertaken by United States coal chemists show rock salt is equally effective.

DRYING WORK SAVER: A white liquid called "Drax" recently was displayed in a New York store's exhibit of postwar products. Manufacturers say it makes all washable fabrics stain-resistant and water-repellant. After the war when they can buy this product, housewives may dip clothes into a solution of Drax to make fabrics repel dirt and water.

HIGHSPEED CAMERA: An E-ray machine recently developed by Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company takes a picture in a millionth of a second. This highspeed picture-taking machine was made in answer to a request from U. S. Army Ordnance engineers for a way to take pictures of an artillery shell as it passed through the muzzle of a gun and as it pierced a plate of armor.

COOLING BAG: The U. S. Army's new "self-cooling" water bag keeps drinking water cool in the field. The container displaces the former desert waterbag of woven flax fibres. Basis for the change is a recent development of a cotton duck fabric impregnated chemically to increase its porosity. The new fabric allows the right amount of water to seep through for evaporative cooling purposes. The material was developed co-operatively by the Office of the U. S. Army Quartermaster General and two civilian firms, one of which wove various ducks while the other formulated chemical impregnants. Manufacturers expect the new waterbags to find wide application in civilian and agricultural operations, construction camps and mining.

FURNITURE PROTECTOR: A new process recently developed by a New York firm of upholstery manufacturers soaks upholstery against infiltration of dirt, and anchors more firmly the cotton warp and filling threads. This process permits air to pass through the fabric despite the coating, which makes the seat both cooler and more comfortable.—USOWI.

For SORES AND WOUNDS



HELIA

SOOTHING POWERFULLY ANTISEPTIC HERBAL OINTMENT

In cases of accidents like burns, cuts, sprains, bites and stings, HELIA offers the ideal and handy First Aid. Cures and protects at the same time.

Free from Animal products.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Lamington Chambers,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4.



...AND EVEN AT MIDNIGHT

24 HOURS SERVICE

NOTHING Immersion Heaters ideal for making tea, warming water for bath, shave, baby's milk and numberless other jobs. Heavily silver plated.

230 Volts AC-DC, 400 Watts Rs. 10-8-0.
600 Watts Rs. 11-8-0. 1000 Watts Rs. 13-8-0
Post free.

STOCKISTS WANTED
SACHDEVA BROTHERS
Hall Road Side, The Mall, LAHORE

FREE

DIARY CALENDAR 1945

In order to popularise our Metro New Gold ornaments we have decided to give one Diary Calendar for the year 1945 free. Write today for samples of ornaments and Diary Calendar.

CRYSTAL COMMERCIAL CO.,
K. C. AMRITSAR.



Equal of World's BEST * Wanted Stockists & Agents

SUPOLI WORKS,
Chembur, Bombay

MENSO GOVT REGD

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs 2 CATARACT without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr C. Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukherjee Road Calcutta. Popular Pharmacy, Bomi Pharmacy Bombay

Post-War Co-operative Development

Report of the Post-War Development Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute—Price As. 4

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute took a timely step in appointing a small informal committee to consider and indicate to Government the lines along which the co-operative movement in this Province should be developed so that it may effectively play its proper part in the post-war economic reconstruction for which plans are being drawn up. The committee emphasises the need of all-sided development of co-operation, pointing out that education and training agricultural improvement, marketing of produce, organisation of village industries housing, research and consumers' stores should be attended to simultaneously, though priority may have to be given to some of these aspects of co-operation. One however, misses in the report all reference to the future of the Institute in the post-war period, though this question should be vital to that body and to all non-official co-operators.

V. G. K.

Journalism

PAN-E-SAHAFAT. by Choudhuri Rahm Ali Alhashmi, Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India), Delhi. pp 228. price Rs. 2/4.

For the first time in Urdu language a systematic work on the art and method of journalism has been brought out by Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India). The book under review is of particular interest to working and prospective journalists. The author, Mr. Rahm Ali Alhashmi, is a journalist who has given nearly three decades of his life to the pursuit of this profession, and his long and varied experience of English as well as Urdu journalism, coupled with his teaching experience as lecturer in journalism of the Aligarh Muslim University entitles him to write on the subject with authority and precision. The book is divided into three parts, each dealing with editing, printing and business respectively, which are the three natural divisions of newspaper work and in each of these parts the duties and functions of its various members have been fully explained and defined. The definition of news and newspaper, the qualification of a journalist and the style of journalistic writing have been dealt with. The

author also discusses the handicaps and obstacles in the way of advancement of Urdu journalism and considers litho printing as one of the greatest hindrances. He, therefore, advocates immediate adoption of easily available and commercially sound Naskh type for Urdu newspapers, which can thus be suitably displayed and illustrated like first class newspapers of advanced countries. There may be difference of opinion on this point, but the ability and force with which the author has put his case deserve fullest consideration. But the greatest merit of the book is that it has advocated and repeated emphasised the need of establishing a very high literary and moral standard for Urdu journalism and newspapers of our country will do well to study and follow it.

Gita

GITA MANTHAN. By Kishorlal Ghanshyamlal Mashruvala, Third Edition, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2.

The whole structure of Mahatma Gandhi's cult owes its existence to his study of the Gita. He has propounded in his own person the utility of that famous Treatise, both for material and spiritual purposes, and his followers have imbibed its teachings, and published valuable books in that connection Gita Bodha and Gita Dharma, the latter by Kaka Kalekar are two of them. The book under notice is the third. Sir Elwin Arnold and Mrs. Annie Besant have been attracted by its contents and the latter became a devoted student of it. Mr. Mashruvala has very successfully put down in this book, his own views on the creed of the Gita, in language which is simple, and popular. Parts of Gita are technical, philosophical, and metaphysical. He has brought them down in his exposition, or as he calls it, "Manthan", (Churning), to a level, which is not above the head of the majority of his leaders, who are ordinary men and women and not highly educated. This is a great achievement, and has won popularity deservedly, for his work.

K.

Hind Kitabs, Bombay have just published "The Form of Local Self-Government in India" by Dr. M. P. Sharma, M.A., D.Litt., of Allahabad University (Price Rs. 2-8).

ELWIN'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

RELIGIOUS BANDITRY, with Foreword by Dr. Verrier Elwin, published by All-India Arya (Hindu) Dharma Seva Sangh, P. O. Birla Lines, Delhi.

In this book, Mr. A. V. Thakkar Dr. Elwin, Dr. S. B. Moonje, Mr. R. B. Agrawal (pleader of Mandala) and a number of articles published in the press expose some of the most objectionable methods adopted by Christian missionaries in the partially excluded areas, for obtaining individual and mass conversion. Such methods include the exercise of undue influence, coercion, boycott and even interference with Court matters. Whereas the avowed object of creating partially-excluded areas was to preserve the culture of the people of the areas and to save them from exploitation, to-day, Christian missionaries are allowed to be let loose among them, missionaries who in the name of Christianity, exploit them and destroy their ancient culture. Missionaries have opened schools which are made the centres of proselytisation of innocent children; and moreover, these schools receive grants from Government. After pointing out and emphasising that Government ought not to turn a blind eye to the undesirable activities of the missionaries, Dr. Elwin makes a passionate appeal to Hindus: "I appeal to the great Hindu community", he writes, "you who have excited the wonder and admiration of men of intelligence in every part of the civilized world, to awake and rouse yourselves. Here are five and twenty million souls, some of the most virile, the most delightful, the potentially most useful of all the inhabitants of your sub-continent—in danger. They will be taken from you; they will be degraded in a score of subtle ways; they will become a thorn in your side for a hundred years—unless you take immediate, urgent and drastic action....men, money, brains, action, sacrifice, love is needed. You must give as generously to this battle as you have given to the greater war of politics." The book (64 pages) is priced one anna only. It deserves to be sold in hundreds of thousands and in every Indian language. Every young man and woman, having the flame of love for his country and culture, burning in his breast, must read this book, ponder over its contents and give his best to these Adivasis, and help to put an end to the religious banditry, if a terrible impending tragedy for India, is to be averted.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

TRENDS IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

"Recent Trends in Co-operative Banking in Bombay Province I—Provincial Bank and Central Banks"—Bombay Co-operative Bank's Association—Price As. 2.

In pursuance of its object of advising and guiding its members, the Bombay Co-operative Bank's Association has published this bulletin based on a study of the recent trends in the activities of British and Indian joint stock banks and of co-operative banks in Bombay Province. In this study Professor Kale has given analytical tables showing the distribution of the assets of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and of Central Co-operative Banks in 1939 and in 1944 and indicated the import and changes that have taken place in the structure of their balance sheets, as a direct result of prevailing war conditions. Concentration on munitions production, state control of economic activities, currency expansion, large-scale Government borrowing taxation have produced their inevitable effect on the operations of banks, particularly in the direction of enormous increases in deposits and investment in securities and a corresponding fall in advances. These trends are clearly visible in the working of co-operative control financing agencies in Bombay as much as that of British and Indian joint stock banks. The comparative statistics compiled and presented in the bulletin are most instructive and should provide food for thought to co-operative banks which are expected to adjust their policies to the changed and changing conditions with a view to ensure safe and beneficent activities.

V. G. K.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"Do you ever speak a lie?" Suppose I ask you, writes Brother Shivendra Varma (14 years) of Benares. "No; not at all!" Some of you might say. But, I believe, most of you do tell lies, and I am afraid, I myself am no exception to it. Maybe, however, we may not be speaking lies consciously or directly.

One day, writes Brother Shivendra, I went to a friend's house. We had proposed to go to witness a cricket match. I called on him at the appointed time. "A minute," he said. "I am coming within a minute." And he went away inside his house.

I waited for him outside the house—for a minute. But he did not come. It was growing late. Two, three, four, five minutes passed away—but where was he? Now ten minutes had passed, still there was no sign of his coming out of the house!

I finally decided to give him a call once again. In the meantime, he came out of the house, well-dressed. I asked him, smilingly, "Your minute was over only just now—Was it?" And in reply he only returned the smile.

Is this not a kind of lie? You tell your friend that you would be back in a minute, and return after full ten or fifteen minutes! If you could tell him beforehand that you would take about ten or fifteen minutes, he would wait for you all the same, and it would not be so tiresome to him, because he is aware of the time you would return after. Don't you think so, too?

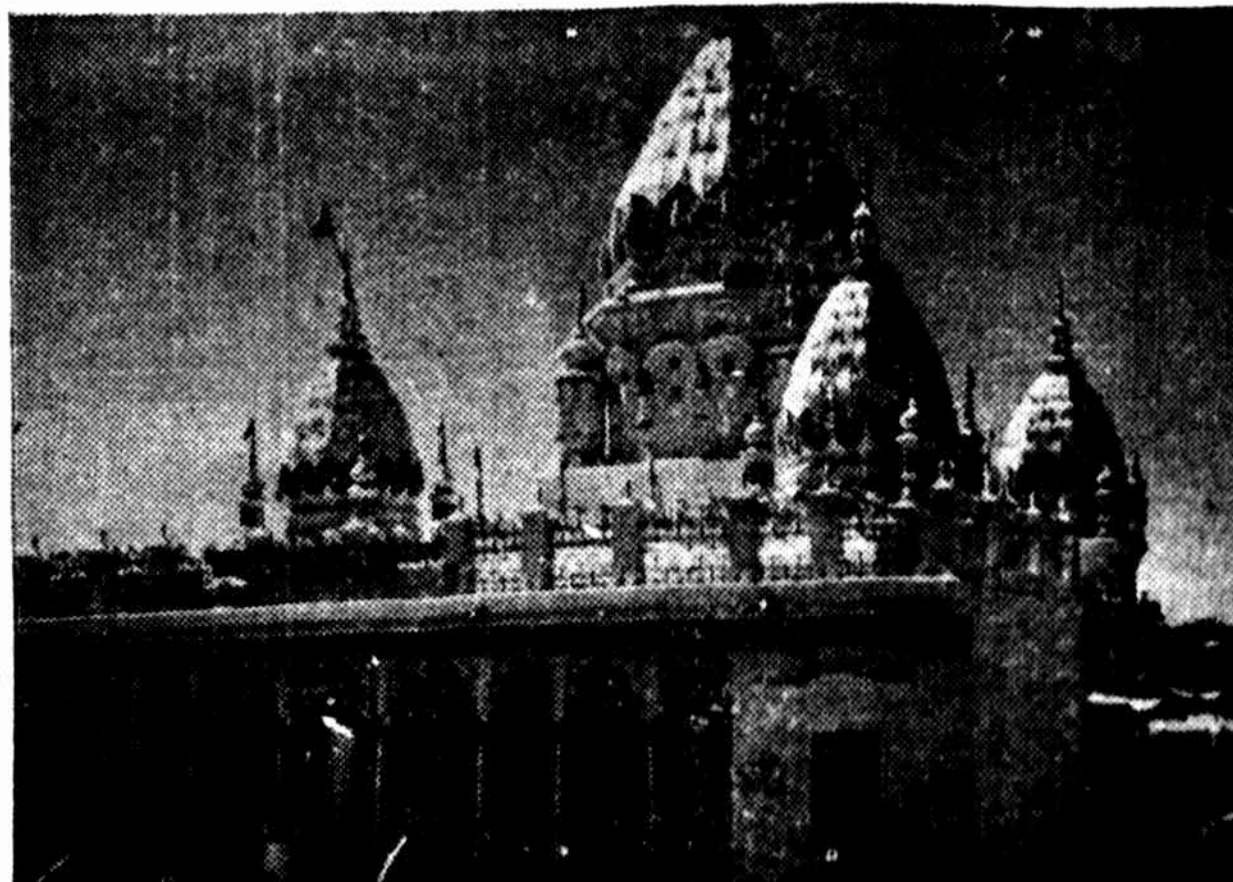
My dear Friends, writes Brother Pramatha Nath Sharma (? Years) of Muttra, Years ago, in January 1890, delivering an address to the students of Samoa, a group of nine islands in the Pacific Ocean, at Malva, the famous novelist, essayist and poet Robert Luis Stevenson said, "You are the hope of your race. You stand in a position of so much privilege and responsibility that I myself feel it a privilege and responsibility to address you. What your race is to

become in future entirely depends upon you."

These same sentences I refer to you. Indeed, you are the builders of your nation of your country. So every step in your life's journey should be well measured. The present condition of our Motherland is due to the people of past and due to us who are repeating what they did. Each and every person belonging to this country is responsible for its plight.

It may be argued, how are we—each one of us—going to take up that task? And most probably you will laugh at me. But remember what a wise man said ages ago: "A journey of thousand miles begins with one step." Are these words not echoing up till now? Yes, surely and certainly echoing they are, but we do not hear them—Why? Because we turn a deaf ear to such things!

At present in India it is very common to boast of the past. Everyone



GAON MANDIR AT PAWAPURI
Photo by Brother L. C. Gatt, Calcutta.

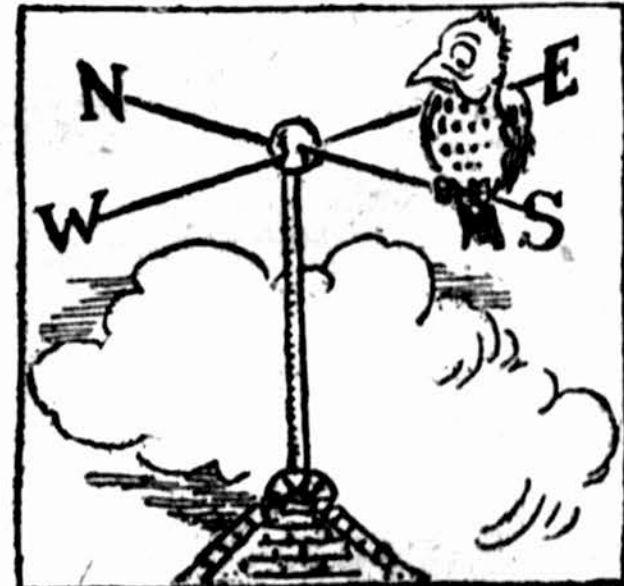
A New Year Fashion Plate



Because to dress in proper style
Sir Cuttlefish just loves,
He takes a walk in four new boots
And two new pairs of gloves!

says that India was sometime a "golden bird". And that "people of this country were very brave, honest and proud". But how is that useful now? If we are proud of our past, are we ashamed of the present? Can't we try and show to the world

A Place In The Sun Indeed



"The North is cold—it nips one's claws,
And freezes up the water.
So I'll perch South," this bird remarked.
"For that's the warmest quarter."

once again the glory of our Motherland?

Then, here is a tom-thumb-nail essay on "Fruits", by Sister Mary Mody (8 Years) of Chowpatty:—
Fruits are delicious. We all like to eat fruits. There are many kinds of fruits: mangoes, pears, bananas, apples, oranges, peaches, and hundreds more. Fruits and fruit juices are good for health. People say: an apple a day keeps the doctor away. But a few mangoes a day may produce boils and bring in a doctor. However, I would not be afraid of that; I would take plenty of mangoes. I think mango is the king of fruits. I like to eat fruits iced with cream.

A new centre of the Balkan-Ji-Bari is being run at Palan Sojpal Building, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, where boys and girls meet every Sunday at 9 a.m., under the guidance of Brothers Nanubhai D. Desai and Pramod K. Tanna. Those interested may get in touch with the latter at "Jayant Villa", 11th Road, Khar. Specially ladies and gentlemen, belonging to that locality, willing to co-operate and take up the work, are requested to communicate.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

In Memoriam

Gadkary—The Immortal Playwright

Early in the year 1944 Maharashtra celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of its great humorist, poet and dramatist—Ram Ganesh Gadkary. His works being all in Marathi are scarcely known beyond that province. The object of this article is to give wider publicity to his art as a tragedian in which he excelled.

Master of laughter, yet greater as a tragedian that's Gadkary the dramatist. In the realm of art, it is not the number but the masterpiece that count. Hamlet immortalized Shakespeare. 'Ekach Pyala' (One glass) will immortalize Gadkary. Shakespeare chose a prince as his hero from an ancient romance of the royal family of Denmark.

Gadkary's exquisite art did not need the pomp and power of a prince, king and queen. He chose his hero from a poor middle class family—Sudhakar—a young, rising lawyer. Suspicion of the foul murder of his beloved father, the late king, of the complicity of his uncle who usurped the throne and the infidelity of his mother who married him are the dark colours used by Shakespeare to paint his masterpiece. Gadkary uses mainly liquor to paint his masterpiece. Let us look at these pictures and reflect.

The Dram Of Evil

Moody Hamlet, maddened with suspicion, scruples and revenge philosophizes and speaks in a language Shakespeare alone could wield. He says to his friend "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy": goes on to his famous soliloquy "To be, or not to be" and then to the interview with his mother when he speaks daggers "Look here, upon this picture and on this". The tragedy ends in the murder of the king and the prince and the death of the queen.

Sudhakar is blessed with a loving and charming wife—Sindhu—a rich man's daughter. The young couple lives happily. She goes to live with her parents as an expectant mother. Their dear friend Ramlal is away in England. As ill luck would have it, Sudhakar has one day an argument in the court with the judge and his 'sanad' is suspended. This incident preys on the mind of proud Sudhakar whose brilliance had made him an object of envy and who had now become a target of ridicule. He cannot bear it. Neither his wife nor his friend is there to console him. His clerk, an inveterate drunkard, offers him a glass of liquor as a soothing potion for his wounded pride—and there the tragedy begins.

That fateful first glass—"the dram of evil"—seals his fate. He turns into an incorrigible drunkard, suspects his wife and friend to be the parents of his child and in desperate drunkenness kills his child and wife and ends his own life with poisoned liquor. Before drunkenness does these diabolical deeds, Sudhakar sees a vision in the glass of liquor and describes it in a language as superb as Hamlet's. He tells his friend his terrible experiences of the drink habit and asks him to convey the moral to the world that the cause of all evil is the first glass of liquor.

Tempest Of Passion

Hamlet is without a heroine. While in Sindhu the dramatist has depicted a devoted and faithful wife according to the highest Hindu ideal. When her husband's drunkenness has re-



Ram Ganesh Gadkary, whose 26th death anniversary falls next Tuesday, is often called the Shakespeare of Marathi literature. That may be an exaggerated tribute considering that Gadkary wrote barely five plays—one, of them unfinished! But none can gainsay the fact that no other modern Marathi dramatist has either won the popularity or left such a distinctive legacy behind him as Gadkary did.

duced her to a miserable life of pitiable poverty and her brother and father urge her to go back to their home, she spurns the offer and retorts "I shall not live away from my husband. Wife has no other relations. His home is her heaven". When drunken Sudhakar aims a blow at his child, Sindhu tries to ward it, but both are fatally struck. Her brother, as fiery as Laertes, vows vengeance and calls a police officer. In her dying declaration Sindhu explains that she had an accidental fall with the child and in her last breath prays "God save my husband". Compare the incomparable art of these two masters. They use entirely different settings and colours. Hamlet philosophizes. Sudhakar moralizes. But both raise a terrific tempest of passions that blasts the lives of the heroes, heroine and their dear and near ones.

Gadkary has written two other tragedies—"Prema-Sanyas" (Renunciation of Love) and "Raja-Sanyas" (Renunciation of Crown). The theme of the former is widow re-marriage. Jayant and Lila—the hero and heroine—are loving cousins who were brought up together and were very fond of each other in their childhood. At a very early age Lila became a widow soon after her marriage with another boy. Jayant's marriage with another girl proved unhappy. But the flame of their Platonic love was ever burning in their hearts. It is the custom prohibiting the re-marriage of widows and the marriage of Jayant that frustrated their fond hopes of a union.

Another Iago

The pathetic story of their pure and tender love is so delicately treated that even the most orthodox adherents of the custom are convinced of its inhumanity. The most powerful character in the play is the villain—Kamalakar. He was also brought up with Jayant and Lila, but being wicked by nature was very jealous of them. To wreak his revenge he delights in designing fiendish plots for wrecking the lives of those who came in contact with him, which led to the suicides of Lila. Jayant's wife and another young widow who fell victims to his villainy. He is as great a devil as Shakespeare's Iago. This was Gadkary's first play which took Maharashtra by storm and at once established his fame as a great tragedian.

The hero of "Raj-Sanyas" is King Sambhaji, the brave, able but reckless son and successor of Shivaji the Great. The play opens with a thrilling and romantic scene. At sunset a storm is raging. On the rampart of the sea fort of Malwan Sambhaji is talking to Commodore Daulatrao. His wife—glamorous, Tulsi—suddenly rushes out in a launch and is tossed into the sea. Sambhaji challenges Daulatrao to save her. When he hesitates to risk his life, Sambhaji plunges into the rough sea and rescues her—and cupid does the rest.

She elopes with Sambhaji to the Raigarh fort. Queen Yesubai taunts him and he turns Tulsi away. To avenge his dishonour Daulatrao resolves to join the Moghuls, but is killed by his father.

Three Classic Tragedies

To wreak her revenge on the queen and avenge her husband's fate Tulsi joins the Portuguese and through her intrigues Sambhaji is captured by the Moghuls. Overwhelmed with remorse in his captivity Sambhaji renounces the Crown. This was Gadkary's last play written when he had reached the zenith of his powers as a tragedian. The true Mahratta heart throbs with the sentiments of patriotism, valour and loyalty to the great Shivaji which flow throughout the play and are expressed in inimitable language. The tragedy of it is

Our fortnightly feature "Art Notes & Comments" by Dr. D. G. Vyas has been held over owing to unavoidable reasons. It will, however, appear next Sunday.

that Gadkary was not spared to complete this play. Yet it is the crown of his dramatic art that proclaimed him the Shakespeare of Maharashtra.

Tragedies originated with Greek dramatists. The Sanskrit dramatists eschewed them. Gadkary won the distinction of producing the first three classic tragedies in Marathi. These are gems of dramatic art that deserve to be exhibited on a wider stage. Kalidasa's 'Shakuntal' in Sanskrit and Tagore's plays in Bengali received worldwide recognition when they were presented in European languages. Agarkar presented Hamlet in Marathi. Will no one like him present 'Ekach Pyala' in English?

THE KITCHEN FRONT



NEVER was the kitchen front more important. We are today learning the supreme art of the cook, how to make a little go a long way, how to make something tasty and nourishing out of whatever may be available. Our food is increasingly a matter for thought and study—as it should be. Do we recognise what our kitchen front owes to the British chemist and the chemical industry? Look where you will—at your electric iron, for example. Electricity in all its uses is the achievement as much of the chemist as of the physicist and electrical engineer, involving the combination of metallic alloys, the preparation of insulating materials, the synthesis of chemicals to form the working liquids in refrigerators, and the plastics for switches, adaptors and plug-sockets. The hand of the chemist is found at every turn—in our washing-soda, our bicarbonate of soda, baking powder, soap, salt and vegetable ghee. The tinned and dried foods that form our emergency reserve or give us quickly-prepared meals depend for their purity, their keeping powers and even their containers upon processes discovered by chemical investigation. Every discovery that makes work on the kitchen front cleaner and easier, which helps to bring food to us in better condition and renders its preparation and preservation easier is due at some stage or other to the work of the research chemist and its development by the chemical industry.



No. 12 in the "Services of an Industry" series

Issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

A Quick Remedy for
FILARIA

ARSENIO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, MAND and every form of FILARIA

ARSENIO-TYPHOID

Particulars Free From
CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH & CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents—
MESSRS. INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL CO.,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Yet another Independence Day has come round—and no independence!

It will be celebrated this week without a celebration. The leaders are in jail—all except Gandhiji—and cannot speak to us as of old. Silence has to serve for eloquence!

That perhaps is the fittest manner in which Independence Day should be observed—in the present circumstances! It is symbolic of the shackles of imperialism that still bind us.

Inevitably our thoughts must turn to the past—recalling the long and grim and inspiring story of our struggle for independence. The road we have travelled has been long and arduous and some of our comrades have lagged behind, the pace has varied, now slow with despair, now determined with hope, but the direction has never been in doubt. Even while we have halted our faces have been turned towards the sun.

People and events, patriots and their patriotic endeavours, places sanctified by the blood of martyrs, names hallowed by history—memories come rushing on Independence Day!

The great revolt of 1857, a blind, confused, brutal groping towards freedom, and its terrible aftermath. And, rising above it, the heroic figure of the Rani of Jhansi.

A crowd of peculiarly-dressed, bearded and pugreed elders—Hindus and Muslims and Parsis and Christians—are glimpsed through the haze of history, holding the first session of an organisation called the Indian National Congress. It is 1885. They speak in borrowed English and their accents are the accents of humility, they are "the Queen's most humble petitioners", but, in their courteous phrases one finds the germs of latter revolt. They are beginning to talk of self-government!

A man walks across the horizon of India and when he speaks, he thunders; his people listen to him and their hearts are filled with a new and deliciously thrilling idea. For Tilak is saying, "Swaraj is my birthright." And when the foreign rulers hear it they are afraid and put him in prison in far-off Mandalay.

Thunder in the air—no, it is rifle fire, and hundreds lie cold on the dusty ground of Jallianwalla Bagh, among the first martyrs in the cause of freedom.

There is fear in people's hearts, repression everywhere and men

are afraid to speak aloud. But a frail little man appears and he gives them a weapon to fight with. It is Truth. And he gives them a new code of war. It is non-violence. He fills their hearts with courage and following him, they are unafraid of lathis or bullets. He is a simple man, a man of the people, he speaks the people's language, he dresses and lives, like the lowliest of the low. Gandhi's voice reaches down to the masses and though there is no anger in it, no bitterness or hatred, yet it is like a battle-cry and rouses the slumbering millions.

The women; too, march in this pageant of history, in the saffron-coloured saris of Desh Sevikas, led by the 'nightingale of India'—Sarojini Naidu.

From amongst the sons and heirs of the dynamic tradition of Islam, patriots spring up to answer the call of freedom. Mazharul Haq, the Ali Brothers, Doctor Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Good Muslims and, therefore, good patriotic Indians, they are in the forefront of the country's fighting battalions.

The battle-cry echoes through the hills and valleys, sweeps across the vast plains of India. The peasants hear it in the mud-hut villages and to them the hope of freedom brings a new meaning in life—freedom from the foreign yoke and from the stranglehold of centuries-old feudal oppression!

And amidst the thunder of machines, the new proletariat hears the cry and adds its own revolutionary will to the nation's will for freedom.

The students in schools and colleges hear the battle-cry and come out in the larger university of the freedom movement.

And thus the freedom struggle gains in intensity and power from Kisan Sabhas and Trade Unions and Youth organisations. The old, week-kneed arm-chair brigade is left behind as the new forces released in the country sweep the movement at a revolutionary tempo.

The new dynamics of the movement bring out a new leader for the people—Nehru—combining the patriots' passion for political freedom with the Socialists' passion for economic emancipation of the common people, with the internationalists' vision of integrating Indian freedom movement as an integral part of the world-wide struggle of the progressive forces against tyranny and injustice and oppression.

Tilak, Gandhi, Mohd Ali, Ansari, Nehru, Hindus and Muslims, Peasants and Workers and Students.

Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, Firing at Peshawar, The Dandi March, Bardoli Peasants' Satyagraha, Bombay's General Strike, Lathi charges at Azad Maidan, Babu Genu, the volunteer who died under a truck of foreign cloth, Jatin Das who fasted to death, The Garhwals who faced court-martial for refusing to shoot Indian Satyagrahis, Indian doctors who faced death in far-off battlefields that Republican Spain, and China might live. And our leaders who are still in prisons, so that we might be free!

Independence Day is all these memories and all these men and women, and all these events and deeds. It is a mile-stone that points to the long road we have

travelled and the short road that lies ahead.

Let us not turn back, comrades!

Portrait Of A Progressive Writer

All sorts of people drop in at a newspaper office—celebrities, would-be celebrities cranks, crooks aspirants to literary fame, political busybodies (with stinging bees in their bonnets). Now and then a really interesting personage comes along and one feels compensated for all the bores one has suffered.

A young man from Bangalore walked into our office the other day. He wanted no job, no introduction to a film studio he had brought no article or story to sell, he had no letter-to-the-editor of even local announcement to give us. He is a journalist and a writer, a member of the Bangalore branch of the Progressive Writers' Association, and he just dropped in to talk about journalism and literature.

His name, in case you are inquisitive, is T. R. Subba Rao. You are not likely to have heard of him—unless Kannada is your mother tongue and you go in for the new youthful literature that has just started appearing in that language. He is important—only as a representative of the new class of writers.

He is 22 years old, clean-shaven, dark-complexioned, with pleasant clear-cut features. He dresses in khaddar generally goes about bare-footed. As a school student he was once sent to jail for participating in a Flag Satyagraha. In August 1942 he was a student in Inter Arts when he left college, swearing never to enter its portals till India was free. Like other young men of his age he was excited and angry, led a students' strike, was arrested and sentenced. In prison he devoted his leisure to studying not text-books but works on sociology, politics and progressive literature. When he came out he joined a newspaper as a sub-editor, organized a journalists' association on trade union lines, was immediately sacked. So he joined another—more liberal and progressive—daily paper and is now in charge of its weekly edition. He gets paid 50 rupees a month and makes about 20 rupees extra from free-lancing. Out of this he pays rent, gets food—and buys books and periodicals for his private library. Within the last two years he has written two novels (one of which already published) and several short stories. He has already made a name for himself as a promising and forceful young writer in Kannada and is one of the pioneers of the Progressive Writers' movement in that language, and has helped in editing and publishing a monumental "Gorky Commemoration Volume" in Kannada of over 500 pages on behalf of the Bangalore P. W. Association. Now he plans to write plays based on the life of the common people around him and to join the People's Theatre Movement.

Yet he is modest and unassuming. He has not acquired the cynicism of the professional journalist nor the superior airs of a 'litterateur'. He is not interested in making money, only in writing—writing well and to some purpose!

When next someone asks me, "What has the Progressive Writers' movement achieved?" I will say,



GANDHIJI

A frail little man appears and fills their hearts with courage.

"If nothing else, it has given a T. R. Subba Rao to Kannada literature."

Letter From Listener

"Suburban Listener" writes:—
Let me prove how your provincial autonomy on linguistic-regional basis simply does not work. Sometime back, they broadcast a Marathi feature called *Bhangle Devool* (Shattered Temple)—in two parts. It was a story of a girl who loves two boys and ends by marrying the wrong one for the amazing reason that the boy she loves first and better does not want to marry her strictly for poetic—or supposedly poetic—reasons.

When the girl asks him to marry her, he quotes Shelley and Browning (which shows the curve of intellectual-literary arrested growth of the creator of this clumsy clown) and assures her that he loves her too much to have his lovely Brownesque dream splintered. Well, I have tried to keep track of the most exotic psychological theories for a number of years. But the genius put on the air by the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio just beats me. I confess to being licked.

Then they broadcast *Badakache Gupit* (Secret of the Duck), a Marathi 'opera'. I can only describe it the most intolerable intellectual and cultural insult offered not to the listeners' sensibility but to the Station's. Even your Assistant Director straight from Lahore has some idea. I take it, of European opera. The operatic music is the most classic and approximate, in artistic qualitative scale and achievement, to the highest that Hindustani music can offer. They could as well have called it cabaret—or *tamasha* hotchpotch what with the film-duetting with pseudo-Spanish musical effects, a lorry-load of prize-girls from a local Music Class and tomfoolery in Marathi versification. The motif was *quack-grl-quack*, and a male voice did it, excellently. Whatever the significance of the duck, the animal is not a favourite of the Indian children. The duck is alien in a country where ducks are quite rare.

These 'features' attract a number of women and children towards my set. When they are on the air a neighbour's girl—a child of extraordinary intelligence and electric temper—gets me to figure out what's going on. She hears attentively, catches a name or a phrase. "Who's that? What is he saying? What happens to him?" I have always wished her father—who's an experienced newspaperman—took his line of heckling from her when he interviews his bigwigs. Now just imagine my ordeal. On both these occasions, my guests were visibly disappointed. Surely, Mr. Bokhari's youngmen can't be held responsible for it?



TILAK



MOHD ALI



AZAD



NEHRU

Memories come rushing on Independence Day!

THE UNIQUE KEY

When I was a schoolboy my teacher had taken pains to explain to me with much eloquence and perspiration - the importance of trifles such as pins and match-sticks, ants and cobwebs.

But the great man made an unpardonable omission when he left out of his catalogue the Key. Yes, I mean the Key, the whole Key and nothing but the ordinary Key.

It certainly is a trifle compared to many bigger things which fill our lives. But you will admit that at the same time, it occupies both figuratively and literally, a very prominent place on the family wall.

"Have you a Key?" You put that question to the caveman of the African fastnesses, and believe it or not, he will show you one! Although,



...Know a man from the number of keys he keeps.

being the size of a big club, it may terrify you, it is a key all the same, with which he locks up his crude dwelling place.

There are keys and keys. Big keys and small, fat keys (like your Boss) and lean ones (like his wife) tall ones and short, flimsy ones and strong ones, ugly ones and beautiful ones (like your neighbour's daughter) and even crooked ones (like your nose). The variety in keys is as bewildering as the variety in human beings. But whatever their shape, size or weight, they are keys, and a key can only serve one purpose, that of preventing you from reaching at my possessions, if you know what I mean.

We are being repeatedly told that mankind has progressed a long long way on the road of life and is well nigh becoming perfect. Time was when a man's status was estimated by the number of wives he possessed or the number of cattle he owned. "Know a man from the number of keys he keeps", would be a suitable axiom for our age.

The very fact that there are billions of billions of keys in existence and a few in every home makes one aspect of our civilisation clear. It gives man a suspicious nature, it makes him lose faith in his fellow beings and compels him to look upon them as a fine bunch of scoundrels—all after his belongings!

Be that as it may, you should have a key. Call it the necessity of civilised life. You must have a key to your motor car lest some Johnny comes along and rides away with it (not the key but the car). You must have your chest of drawers locked up lest the boy-servant takes pleasure in depriving you of your favourite dhoti or some thin gummy. Your wife, of course, must have a case to keep her jewels in and a what-do-you-call-it to lock up that jewel case in. Again there must be the all important key—the key to the flat.

There is life in everything. So some scientists would like us to understand. If so, there is also a mischievous streak in the key, for, from its behaviour, it will be clear to you that it takes an almost sadistic pleasure in landing you in awkward situations.

Imagine yourself rushing late into office and then finding that you have forgotten the keys of your office-desk

at home. The mortification of such a slip of memory will be indescribable, more so, if the Boss is to pay his weekly visit to your department that morning. You damn all the keys in general, and your key in particular, till you are red in the face and the said key red-hot. You curse the obscure inventor of the key, so heartily that that gentleman turns a "bally" good somersault in the narrow confines of his "blooming" grave. But with the hot water rising above your knees you suddenly sober down—and get ready to listen to the 'master's voice'.

Then there is the occasion when you are about to start for the theatre. You make sure that you have not forgotten anything. You take the items one after the other. Yourself, your wife, the baby, your wife's handbag, the baby's bibs, your purse, your wife's hanky, the baby's woolen pullovers, your spectacles, your wife's chappals, your wrist watch, your wife's spectacles, your kerchief, your wife's wristwatch, your chappals and so on and so forth and all the rest of it. That is about all.... No! But then, wait a minute, you have not the key, the front-door key. "Where is the Key?"

"I haven't got it!" says your wife.
 "Blub-ba-pa!" says your baby.
 "I thought you had," you say.
 "No. I don't know where it is," says your wife.
 The baby says nothing.
 "Is it in your handbag?" you ask.
 "No!" says your wife.
 "Do you think it is in baby's shoes?"
 "How could it be in them?"
 "In your chappals?"
 "No! Maybe in your pair?"
 "Certainly not!"
 "In your purse?"
 "No!"
 "In your kerchief, then, perhaps?"
 "No!"
 "It must be somewhere!"
 "You bet it must be!"
 "In the chest of drawers, do you think?"
 "Let us look!"

But the key is neither here, there nor anywhere. By the time you have



Put that question to the caveman.

finished your quest, the whole flat will be topsy-turvy. You will, by then, have peeped into the oddest corners, underneath cots, armchairs and tables. You are about to begin all over again when.... Tinkle-tinkle! The elusive key drops out of your pocket!

Your wife laughs outright, as you suppose she should. Baby, says, "Krrr...proof!" You say "Ah, here it is!" and picking it up walk to the door as gracefully as the occasion permits.

Sometimes the scene just described takes the following twist. You return from the cinema-show and then remember the key. I mean you remember that you have forgotten the key. You rack your dear old nut for all it is worth wondering the present address of the key. Have you left it at the theatre? Has the baby

Humorous Skit

By

Cynicargus

swallowed it? Or did you forget the key at the flat and pressed home the lock-click! just like that—in your hurry to get away? You try to roll back your memory—and it starts rolling and looks like rolling on and on without winding up. At last you come to the conclusion that you have lost the key on the way home. Soon the conclusion crystallizes into a certainty and you are prepared to bet all your Provident Fund on it.

You pass the night at some obliging friend's and in your sleep dream of keys dressed in the height of fashion dancing 'waltz' and 'foxtrot' in your locked-up flat!

Next morning you fetch a locksmith and get him to break open the lock. If there is anything of the Wodehousian complex in you, you will appreciate the irony of breaking into your own flat in broad daylight!

You crash in and there—prominently on the wall is the key, the Key! It is with a super-human effort that you control yourself from rushing forward and throwing the offending implement out of the nearest window.

★ ★ ★

Among the keys, perhaps, the silver key is the most outstanding. Shaped like a flat disc with the King Emperor's head embossed on it, it has a tinkle that is magical in its sweetness. This key has been known to work wonders. History tells us of silver keys opening the gates of beleaguered citadels to many a conqueror. The silver keys of those days were not very different from the modern ones. Perhaps there was more of the real stuff in it, if you please, more of metal than alloy and they had a sweeter ring too. Even to-day the silver key is opening up the doors of strongly guarded spots. By its magic touch ferocious Pathans have been rendered tamer than lambs. Many an unsurmountable difficulty has been neutralised with its aid. Audacious persons have simply pole-vaulted over the heads of rivals. Others, like witches on broom sticks, have transported themselves over forbidding walls right into vacant tenements on the top-floors!

Compared with the wondrous powers vested in this key, the capabili-



The key is a very good conductor of electricity.

ties of Alladin's lamp are mediocre. The usefulness of the latter would have been greatly restricted to-day because of oil-rationing. There was little of romance in that lamp even in the good old days when rationing of oil was unknown and springs were spraying oil incessantly on the Arabian desert, so to say. The shining key on the other hand, can be a source of romance. If it is not a "light-maker", it is at least a "match-maker". Suppose a slip of a girl loses her favourite key and a handsome young ass comes upon it and returns it promptly to her, will she take the hint, and remembering what a good conductor of electricity metal is, start transmitting love-beams on the strength of her permanent short-waves? Needless to say, she will, because the key in this instance will have proved to be the key to her heart.

Lastly there is the key to our communal problem I can say, without exaggeration, that the person who moulds that key will immortalise himself.

KISMET

(Continued From Page 2)

short. It asked him how he was and when he intended to return to Dharpur. It said Mohan Lall wanted his money.

That night, Asa could not sleep. The discontent of the last three months seemed to be concentrated in this one night. He got up, picked his way among the other sleeping figures, and went out. An early moon was about to set, but it soon disappeared among the clouds. It looked as if it might rain again. Asa took note of the clouds in a vague and dispassionate way. He knew that it was likely to rain, but somehow he felt strangely apart from it all. It did not seem to matter to him whether it rained or not. He walked slowly along, wondering what he should do. And even this thinking seemed strangely disembodied, as if he was thinking about someone else, not about himself. For he felt that what he was or was not going to do was already settled, and no amount of thinking about it could change it. He might not know what he was going to do but that made no difference. His knowing or not knowing had little to do with the course of events. They happened.

The land would have to go, of course. Nothing could stop it. Mohan Lall was not the man to be weakened by pity. And Asa was not going to ask for more time, because no amount of time would be enough to let him earn the required amount. He would never be able to do it. Saku would be terribly disappointed when he failed to turn up, or failed even to write. For he did not mean

to write. Again, there was nothing to write about. Poor Saku, he thought. She will wait and expect me, but by and by she will realise that something is wrong, and I am not coming back.

Previously, Asa while walking alone, had often felt bitterness and anger with the world. He had felt like raving and cursing. Everything had been against him. He had suffered, and his loved ones had suffered through no fault of their own. But today there was no such feeling in his breast. Asa felt strangely peaceful. It was as if something he had been expecting with dread, had happened and proved to be harmless after all.

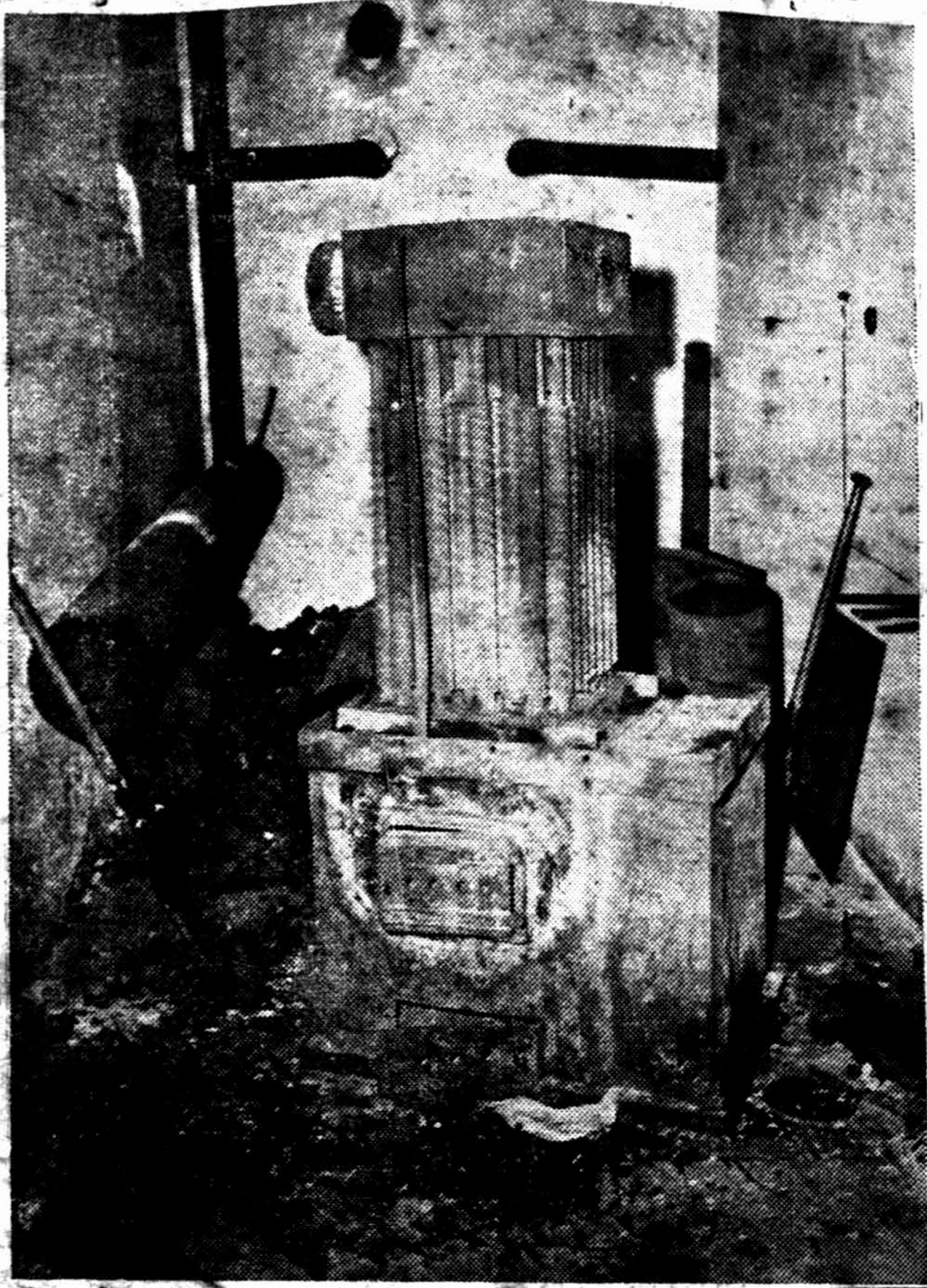
There was a flash of lightning and it began to rain.



Charlady: "Is this waste paper, sir?"

Struggling author: "Of course not. Can't you see I have not written anything on it yet."

NAZIFACTORY OF DEATH



This is the gas generator at Le Struthof, used to create deadly fumes in the gas chamber. Many victims were taken at one time and, after their showers, sent into the chamber. In this way they could all be killed at once. Often, the Germans used these victims as guinea pigs for new types of war gas.



After death in the gas chamber, the bodies were ready to be burned—in this high-temperature oven, equipped with a steel litter for easy insertion of the corpses. An Allied soldier and a French patriot inspect a pair of tongs which the Nazis used to handle the bodies of victims.

When Allied troops plunged through the Vosges Mountains near Natzweiler, France, they discovered a German concentration camp whose horrible record is one of the worst yet revealed. Known as Le Struthof, the camp for forced laborers had its own gas chamber and crematorium and was surrounded by electric wire that killed upon contact. Beside the furnace where bodies were disposed of were dental forceps for salvaging gold fillings from victims' teeth.

According to Frenchmen living nearby, Le Struthof contained thousands of prisoners who repaired airplane engines. Hundreds of these engines were abandoned when the Nazis fled in the path of the Allied Sixth Army group, taking their slaves with them.

Search of the abandoned death-house disclosed piles of wooden coffins used to transport murdered men from the place where they were killed, by gas or bullets, to a storage room where a steel lift, resembling a factory elevator, carried them to the furnace room.

Electric Wire Barricade

The resemblance of Le Struthof to a factory—a factory of death—was, in fact, the outstanding impression, reported Allied soldiers who visited the place; the Nazis were nothing if not efficient.

Sleeping barracks for laborers at Le Struthof were arranged on graded levels so that all buildings were within easy view of guard posts. Alsatian dogs kept by the guards hunted down any captive who tried to

escape. Beyond this was an electric barbed wire barricade whose current was controlled by a central switchboard. An outer fence would have stopped anyone who by a miracle surmounted this first barrier.

The camp was separated from the surrounding countryside by a no-man's land sufficiently wide to prevent the shrieks and screams of the Nazis' victims from being heard. A sign outside the main gate announced that unauthorized persons stopping past a certain line would be shot instantly without question. So pronounced was the air of dread and horror surrounding the place, that the Nazi commandant lived outside in a palatial home with a private swimming pool where he could, metaphorically speaking, bathe himself clean after the day's work.

Nothing Wasted!

Nothing, apparently, was wasted about the camp. The prisoners were fed a mash of chopped potato tops, the potatoes themselves being, too great a delicacy for the laborers. Persons to be executed left their clothes in a special warehouse where reclaimable garments could be saved for other victims still alive. Before being shot or gassed they were required

GRUESOME RECORD of a German Concentration Camp

ed to take a shower bath. Just before a naked body was transferred from a metal stretcher to the interior of the furnace, the shoes were removed for another wearer. The ashes were removed into a wheelbarrow. When disposed of, nothing remained of a human being for whom there was no place in the Germans' New Order.

A kind of cunning was apparent in the Nazis' method. Although they probably did not expect that Le Struthof would ever become the object of an Allied investigation, still they took no chances. Nothing—not even a grave with perhaps a keepsake or identification tag upon the body—remained to reveal the identity or the number of persons who were slaughtered at Le Struthof—only a pile of shoes and wooden sabots.

Ashes—On Payment

In special cases the Nazis would make a concession to sentiment. Allied troops on arrival found outside the crematorium shelves stacked with earthenware urns. When relatives did learn of the death of an inmate, it was speculated that the Nazis would scoop up a few handfuls of ashes from the common camp pile and send an urn-full to the survivors.

Since the bodies were burned en masse it was improbable that these were of any particular person. In a similar death camp in Poland, the Germans sent the ashes to relatives of a murdered man only in exchange for money.

Something of the Nazis' contempt for humanity was revealed in a personnel card found at Le Struthof. The original Hitler hate campaign was directed at Jews only. Yet at Le Struthof Jews were but one of 13 categories of prisoners. Grouped together indiscriminately were: 1. Aryans; 2. professors; 3. homosexuals; 4. soldiers; 5. priests; 6. Spaniards; 7. foreign civil workers; 8. Jews (in eighth place, note); 9. socialists; 10. criminals; 11. anarchists; 12. gypsies; 13. prisoners-of-war. The card, dated October 31, 1944, showed that non-Jewish inmates outnumbered Jews four to one. The slave laborers at Le Struthof, therefore, were a cross section of the European peoples who are at war with Nazism.—USOWI.

Personnel Card of Le Struthof

No.	Name	Category	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Place of Birth	Place of Death	Remarks
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Ledger of Murder